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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Rameshwari Nehru Re-Arrested

POLICE RAID AND SEAL LAJPATRAI BHAVAN

Punjab Govt. Orders Freezing Of Jalianwala Bagh Memorial Fund Accounts

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch) Bombay Mr. B. H. Taylor, called on the Office of Bachcharaj and Company, Ltd., to-day and served a notice directed from the Punjab Government on one of its directors Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj freezing the account of the Jalianwala Bagh Memorial Fund and also inspected the accounts of the firm to see the accounts of the A.I.C.C.

The officer asked for certain particulars which were supplied. —A. P.

NEW ORDER ON PUNJAB PRESS

Students' Activities To Be 'Press Advised'

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice-President of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh and three other women Congress workers were arrested in Lahore this evening under the Defence of India Rules.

LAJPATRAI HALL SEALED

The police raided this evening Lajpatrai Bhawan, the office of the Servants of People Society and declared it a notified area under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The police sealed the Lajpatrai Hall, the library, the reading room and the office of the Urdu edition of the Harijan.

A notice was also served under the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the Accountant of the Servants of People Society directing him to vacate the quarters attacked to the Lajpatrai Bhawan by to-morrow evening.

The Punjab Government have issued an order today under the Defence of India Rules directing all printers, publishers and editors of newspapers and periodicals published in the Punjab to submit in duplicate to the Special Press Adviser, Lahore, any matter relating to such activities of students, or of those associating with or assisting or encouraging them, as are likely directly or indirectly to promote or assist the momentum of the present Congress movement or advertise that movement, and police action taken against it.—A. P.

SPEAKER'S WIFE JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15

Mrs. Vijayagauri Kanuga, M.L.A. who was arrested on Sunday while taking out a procession of women in defiance of the prohibitory order was tried and sentenced by the Magistrate to six months' R I and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default three months' further R. I.

Mrs. Sushilaben Mavlanker, wife of Mr. G V. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and six other women who were also arrested on Sunday for the same offence were tried and sentenced to three months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' further R. I.

AMBALAL SARABHAI'S DAUGHTERS JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Misses Bharati, Giri and Gita, three daughters of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, a prominent mill-owner, were sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default to undergo two months' imprisonment.—United Press.

Prabhat Pheri Arrests In Surat

SURAT, Sept. 15.

Nine people, including one woman were arrested this morning for attempting to take out Prabhat Pheries.—A. P.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Nadiad Borough Municipality, which passed resolutions supporting an activity prejudicial to the defence of British India,

(Continued On Page 6)

ARRESTS IN POONA

Poor Attendance In Two Colleges

POONA, Sept. 15.

Attendance in the S. P. and the Fergusson Colleges was extremely poor to-day, most of the students having abstained from their classes. Peaceful picketing was conducted by girl and boy students of these colleges. At the S. P. College, some of the students organised a flag salutation ceremony. Members of the staff of these colleges were seen moving about advising the students to keep order inside the premises of the colleges. But for these two colleges, other educational institutions in the city were working normally.

The first year students of the B. J. Medical School are, however, it is understood, not attending their class since last three days.

In all, ten persons were tried and convicted by the Additional City Magistrate to-day in connection with the recent disturbances in the city, of whom three persons who were charged with causing damage to police chowkies were sentenced to two years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 each. Two persons were awarded two years' R I. and a fine of Rs. 500 each for cutting telephone wires, while the remaining five of whom one is a woman were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for taking out a "Prabhat Pheri."

In the course of the day, the Poona police arrested a college student named V. D. Mirashi and a lady worker, Miss Mrinalini Dhaneshwar, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR PHALTON

SANGLI, Sept. 15.

The institution of a State Legislative Council with eighteen members, 12 of whom will be elected and the appointment of two Ministers from among the elected members, who will be responsible to the legislature—these are the outstanding features of constitutional reforms announced yesterday by the Ruler of Phalton.

The announcement of the constitutional changes was made by the ruler at a function held to felicitate him on his birthday yesterday.

The Dewan who will be appointed by the ruler, together with the two Ministers, will carry on the Administration of the State.

The Legislative Council will have power to enact legislation, pass the budget and more bills and adopt resolutions except on subjects reserved by the Ruler.

The Ruler by nature of his sovereignty has the right of veto.

The Reforms will come into force from a date to be notified later by the ruler.—A. P

"QUIT INDIA" BANNED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

The Governor of the United Provinces has declared the book in English entitled "Quit India" by Mahatma Gandhi, a Padma publication, Current Topics Series No. 3 edited by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, compiled by Messrs. R. K. Prabhu and U. R Rao and printed by the Associated Advertisers and Printers, Bombay, forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that it contains matter, the publication of which is punishable under the Defence of India Rules.

All other documents containing copies, reprints, translations and extracts from the said book have also been banned.—A. P.

Bangalore Judge Refuses Bail To Editors

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore rejected the application for bail this evening moved on behalf of five Editors of local Vernacular Dailies who were arrested on the night of 6th September under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of contravening of the Mysore Government order prohibiting publication of news relating to the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee.

Rejecting the bail, the Judge observed that at a stage when responsible police officials laid charges against the accused, it was impossible for the court to be satisfied that there were reasonable grounds for believing that petitioners were not guilty of contravention of rules.—A. P.

BRITISH RAID ON TOBRUK

Port Installations, Shipping And Aerodrome Chosen As Targets

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Over 500 heavy bombs were dropped on Tobruk by British and Allied aircraft prior to the British raid on Sunday night, the Rome radio declared to-day.

There is no confirmation in London to-day of the Axis report that parachutists were used by the British forces in the Tobruk raid.

Objectives In Tobruk

CAIRO: The objectives of the Tobruk raid were to damage as much as possible administrative installations—shipping and shipping facilities, stores and storage facilities. No further details are at present available.

Artillery Exchanges

A Middle East Joint War Communique states: "During the night of 12|14 September our patrol activity continued and our artillery shelled enemy positions in the northern and central sectors.

During night our light naval forces with a small army force carried out a seaborne raid on Tobruk in conjunction with an air attack on a considerable scale. Our forces landed in the face of strong opposition and inflicted casualties and damage on the enemy before withdrawing. The withdrawal was not effected without losses which, in view of the strength of the defences, were to be expected.

IN DABA AREA

Another light naval force successfully bombarded enemy lines of communication in the Daba area. This force returned to harbour having suffered neither damage nor casualties.

Yesterday land operations were confined to artillery exchanges, particularly in the southern sector where enemy positions and vehicles concentrations were shelled.

Heavy, medium and light bombers of the Allied air forces carried out three attacks in force on the night of 13|14. The targets were shipping and port installations at Benghazi, the aerodrome at Sidi Heniesh and selected objectives at Tobruk. Explosions and fires were caused, A A and searchlight batteries put out of action and encampments attacked.

Yesterday our long range fighters escorting naval units returning from Tobruk engaged large formations of enemy bombers and obliged them to jettison bombs and inflicted casualties. Air activity was on a small scale over the battle area. One Messerschmitt 109 was shot down without loss to ourselves."—Reuter.

Frontier Leaders To Tour Hazara

PESHAWAR, Sept. 15.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan accompanied by Arbab Abdur Rahman, M.L.A., and Khan Amir Mohd Khan, M.L.A., left for Abbottabad this morning.

Khan Aligul Khan, President of F.P.C.C., proceeded to Abbottabad yesterday.

It is understood that these leaders may undertake a tour of Hazara District.—A. P.

Central Assembly

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

No Excessive Force Used, Says Speaker

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

The demonstrations outside the Assembly Chamber yesterday were referred to in an Adjournment motion which was ruled out of order by the Chair in the Assembly this morning.

The motion, which was in Sardar Sant Singh's name sought to discuss the alleged insult offered to girl picketers who were arrested in front of the Chamber.

Sirdar Sant Singh in reply to the Chair's questions pointed out that the law contemplated arrest and removal but did not permit the use of force.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, objecting to the motion said that picketing was a cognisable offence and in arresting picketers, whether male or female, the police were acting in exercise of their ordinary and lawful powers. The act of arresting might involve physical restraint but it might be assumed that no excessive force was used. If, however, the arrested persons had any grievances, they had their remedy in the courts.

Maulana Zafarali interjecting pointed out that if force had to be used it should be used by women police and not by men police.

"NO EXCESSIVE FORCE USED"

The President remarked that picketing of the Assembly in order to prevent members from attending the session, was action which Sardar Sant Singh as the member who specially asked for an early meeting of the House should be the first to deprecate. The Chair thought that the volunteers were perfectly unjustified in trying to prevent members from getting into the Chamber. So far as he understood, it was not alleged that excessive force had been used. If there was any case of excessive force, the volunteers had their remedy.

"INSULT AND SLUR ON US"

Sardar Sant Singh complained that this morning he found the entrance to the Chamber barred by the police. Even in spite of picketing by the volunteers yesterday, no member remained absent, and said the Speaker, there was no necessity for the police to blockade the gate. "We know our business and our responsibility", declared Sardar Sant Singh. "To permit the police to bar the way was an insult and a slur on us."

The President was heard to observe that the facts as far as had been ascertained were that Sardar Sant Singh had protested —in no calm manner—against the barring of the entrance and thereafter the passage left for members was widened and members had no difficulty in entering.

SANTSINGH FOR INDEPENDENCE

The public galleries were full during the Home Member's speech which was loudly cheered as it ended.

Three out of the 11 amendments tabled were moved. Mr. M. A. Kazmi (unattached) moved a substitute motion asking that in view of the fact that the present state of affairs in India has resulted mostly from the activities of agencies who with the object of bringing the Indian National Congress into disrepute with the United Nations, started propaganda against it by ascribing to it a programme of sabotage and destruction of Government property, and change of creed from non-violence to violence, immediate steps be taken—even if no compromise be considered possible—to ascertain the views of the Congress leaders and to give them an opportunity of contradicting this charge and clearing their position and change the violent activities into non-violent expression of their dissent and create an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence by taking liberal steps which may inspire confidence in the minds of the people regarding the intentions of the British Government towards India.

DUMASIA ON ORGY OF LAWLESSNESS

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved another substitute motion condemning the orgy of lawlessness and disorder; approving the action taken by the Government to suppress the mob violence and the "civil disobedience" movement initiated by the Congress and to restore order in the country; and recommending that there should be no relaxation of measures for the protection of lives and property until the "civil disobedience" movement is with-

(Continued On Page 5)

"HUMILIATING" ORDINANCES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

Replying to supplementaries during question hour in the Assembly Sir Sultan Ahmed said that Government of India had nothing to do with the promulgation of Ordinances. That was within the authority of the Governor-General.

SANT SINGH: Has the Government tendered the advice to the Governor-General that the House resents the rule by Ordinances?

SIR SULTAN AHMED: I am not sure about the resentment.

SANT SINGH: Do they not feel it humiliating to themselves. (Laughter). No reply.

MR. NEOGY: Has the Governor-General-in-Council tendered advice to the Governor-General that promulgation of Ordinances during the session of the Assembly was undesirable.

SIR SULTAN AHMED? No.

MR. NEOGY? Why not?—A. P.

HITLER-MUSSOLINI MEETING

No Confirmation From Reliable Sources

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent writes:—

There is no confirmation from reliable sources of a report emanating from a neutral country of an impending meeting in Vienna between Hitler and Mussolini. Still less is there reason to believe that the meeting has taken place or likely to take place during the much advertised "European Youth Movement" celebrations now taking place in Vienna.

Thirteen satellite and occupied countries have been induced to send representatives to this gathering which has been given as its symbol a badge represening "Europe Riding On A Bull" which, according to Goebbels, shows the spiritual and political tendency of the movement.

Presumably the Nazi Bull is supposed to be bearing the youth of Europe to a New Order where only Nazi ideals as Herrenvolk are taken into account. The Vienna meetings which are expected to last some days, do not appear to have any relation with those problems of security and national policies that are more and more agitating the whole south-eastern Europe and leading to a movement of insurrection, sabotage and mass punishment in all Balkan countries.

Coming on top of the famine and suffering of the past winter, these outbreaks are giving the Germans opportunities for severe repressive measures. It seems clear that German policy is deliberately provoking these quarrels, discussions and rivalries among the unfortunate Balkan people in order to prevent the one thing she most dreads, namely, national unity.

It is for this reason that German controlled wireless has been reporting disorders in the Balkans, even attempts apparently directed against themselves and their Quisling followers. It enables the Gestapo to act with ruthless severity.—Reuter.

BARRAGE BALLOON EXPLODES

Twenty Houses Wrecked In Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

Twenty houses were wrecked, and scores of people and narrow escapes, when a drifting barrage balloon descended and exploded on the roofs of houses in Medlock Street, Kirldale, Liverpool early this morning. A few people were slightly injured.—Reuter.

CHINESE MISSION TO INDIA

Departure Indefinitely Postponed

CHUNGKING, Sept. 15.

Mr. Wangshischieh, Minister of Information announced at a Press Conference this afternoon that the departure of the Chinese Educational Mission to India had been postponed indefinitely.—Reuter.

Stabilising Cost Of Living In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day to stabilise the cost of living is believed to be satisfactory to the president. Senator Brown (Democrat Michigan) said that it met "general objectives" of the President's message to the Congress. The bill is described not as a "freezing" plan, but as an effort to stabilise both prices and wages within certain prescribed rules.—Reuter.

Acute Situation In Stalingrad Battle

NON-STOP HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Nazis Throw In More Divisions: Terrific Air Attacks

MOSCOW, September 15.

Continuous hand-to-hand fighting is taking place before Stalingrad, said a frontline despatch to the Soviet News Agency today.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED

During a battle for an inhabited locality a German regiment was completely annihilated and several dozens of tanks and twenty-four lorries carrying German tommy-gunners were destroyed.

In another engagement a Soviet unit supported by tanks destroyed a dozen German tanks and killed over a thousand of the enemy.

The dispatch added that the Russians were forcing the Germans to "roll back" as the result of counter-attacks in one of which 400 Germans were killed.

More Nazi Divisions Thrown Into Battle

Still more German divisions have been thrown into the battle to the west of Stalingrad, the frontline message continues.

Reinforcements are arriving in thousands backed by fresh columns of tanks. Six thousand Germans have been killed west of the city and seventeen batteries have been silenced. One hundred tanks have been put out of action. South-west of the city violent fighting continues. In one sector here the Germans advanced at the cost of tremendous losses. In another sector they broke into an inhabited locality, but by a swift counter-attack the Soviet troops threw them out again. Prisoners say that the battle for Stalingrad has already cost the Germans the equivalent of the population of several towns.

BATTLE NEARING CLIMAX

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—

The battle for Stalingrad is nearing climax. The Germans have big air superiority and are systematically bombing the entire battle area up to the approaches to the city. In the words of the "Red Star" they are bombing "square by square with the object of not leaving anything alive." The Russian front lines and communications and crossings over the Volga are being subjected to non-stop air attacks which are making the defenders' task extremely difficult.

ACUTE SITUATION

Following three successive nights attacks hundreds of German planes yesterday bombed the central part of the south-west sector all day to clear the way for their tanks and infantry. An acute situation has arisen south of Stalingrad where German shock troops have penetrated a tactically very important village and are holding out in its western outskirts. The village has already changed hands several times and heavy losses have been suffered by both sides.

WEST OF STALINGRAD

After the Germans had been cleared out on one occasion, their aircraft dropped 500 explosive bombs within a very small area.

Numerous other battles took place yesterday, Soviet troops being obliged to retreat somewhat in one sector. Fighting has also increased in intensity west of Stalingrad and the Germans have renewed their attacks from the north-west after a lull of over a week. When one battalion fails to attain its objective, the German Command promptly sends in two and where ten tanks fail twenty are sent in to reinforce them.

SOVIET FORCES PUSHED BACK

In one sector where Soviet forces had been pushed back, the position was apparently restored when a number of advancing German tanks were caught by Soviet cross-fire in a ravine. Eight German tanks were shot up and 300 enemy killed and wounded. The Red Army is fighting back with the utmost determination and initiative and carrying out frequent counter-attacks, but the 'Red Star' said to-day: "The Germans are

(Continued On Page 6)

Soviet Raiders Over Rumania

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.

About 20,000 leaflets were dropped in Rumania by Soviet airmen who bombed Ploesti, Bucharest and other Rumanian towns on Sunday.

Giving further details of the raids the "Pravda" said to-day that as the result of accurate bombing Ploesti was left in flames.

Central Bucharest was well blacked out, but apparently there had not been time to extinguish lights in the suburbs. The first bombs were dropped over the southern part of the town where gas and oxygen plants and the arsenal are situated. "Pravda's correspondent said. "Five large and many small fires and explosions were observed by the planes which followed".—Reuter.

Poona To Go Without Ganpati Melas

POONA, Sept. 15.

A Press Note issued by the District Magistrate, Poona to-day states that in view of the recent serious disturbances to the public peace within the limits of Poona City, it is deemed inexpedient in the public interest to allow melas in connection with the approaching Ganpati festival. Consequently no passes for the melas will be given this year, add the Note.—A. P.

Japanese Carrier Sunk

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

A cable from Pearl Harbour says it can now be reported that a 750 ton Japanese carrier, probably the "Ryujo" was possibly sunk in battle on August 28. Four bombs and one torpedo hit were made on her and patrol planes later reported her motionless in the water and listing. American pilots believe to have also damaged two destroyers, one submarine, two cruisers, one battleship and one transport. A cruiser and the transport were later seen abandoned "We won an important victory in the battle in which carrier-based planes did almost all the fighting. —Reuter.

Indian Situation In Pacific Council

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The situation in India and China were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Pacific War Council. The session was longest so far. Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand Representative, said that he was hopeful of the Indian situation being worked out satisfactorily.—Reuter.

BRITAIN IN SEARCH OF DALAI LAMA!

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The author of "The Lives of the Bengal Lancer", Mr. F. Yates Brown asserts in his latest book "Pageant of India" published yesterday that the desire and intention of Parliament and the people of Great Britain is to give complete independence to the people of India, in so far as the Indians themselves can organise and give reality to such independence. The intention is to give independence to Indians "not necessarily All-India as a whole" Mr. Yates Brown explains "because the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps made it abundantly clear to the world, as it had long been clear to those with first hand knowledge of the country, that the real problem is not whether we should or should not give freedom to India, but who is to exercise power and over whom." —Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (———) "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted a beautiful and highly cultured Girl of a most respectable family, any community, for a very smart and handsome Muslim youngman (22) requiring financial assistance, belongs to highly well connected family. Pay at present 500/-. Enclose photo. No. 16883, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one experienced Teacher, B.Sc., with Mathematics in the grade of Rs. 40-5-2-70. S.T.C. preferred. Apply before 25th Sept. 1942. Premshankar G. Vaidya, Vice-President, Jambusar Municipality. (9654)

Army Contractors Wanted and Tea Consumers wholesale and retail to buy desirable quality available with us at competitive prices. Also SEASONED POTATOES supplied to Indents at cheapest ruling rates to various markets. Write for particulars at once to the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris. (16852)

Secure employment learning Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting (Re. 1/-), Shortest time, Smallest expense. Arrangement for Ladies. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). 16788

Head-Butler, fully experienced, required for Palace Previous experience in State or first class Hotel essential. Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced persons need apply with references, to Personal Assistant, Palace, Palanpur. 9562.

Wanted:—Candidates desirous of services as Station Masters, Signallers and Clerks, etc. Free training, lodging, Guarantee for Employment, Prize Rs. 80/- and Railfare terms. Apply with stamp to: The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (16840)

The Children's Aid Society, Bombay. Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Chembur. Qualifications—a good University degree, preferably in Psychology, training in social welfare work, particularly amongst children and at least three years' administrative experience. Knowledge of Hindustani essential. Pay—Rs. 100-5-150 with rent free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Higher starting pay may be given to well qualified person. Probation period one year. A woman Officer preferred. Interview at Bombay, if necessary, at the applicant's cost. Application stating age, nationality, record of service with pay last drawn should be sent by 30th September, 1942 to the Secretary, 63 Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay (9648)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Certificates and D. Com. degree November examinations begin everywhere. Entries: 10th October. Apply: Society of Commerce, Sohangunj, Delhi. 1684/

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Eye Cataract; Dimness Cuts improves sight. Wasting time to Doctors, Hospitals. Write with stamp G. M. Makwana, Malad. (16579)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Approved Lady or Gentleman earning monthly over Rupees Fifty will get Loan accordingly upto Rupees Five Hundred on Personal Bond. Capital Investment Company, Room 56, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. (16882)

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1943, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law. The Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) Civil Liberties during War.
(ii) Moslem Law of Wakf and Endowments.
(iii) The Law of Landlord and Tenant with special reference to Bengal.

The salary of the Professor is Rs. 6,000 and will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required **to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1943,** stating on which of the abovenamed three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward, with his application, **one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed** lectures and, if he so pleases, **the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.**

The Professor will, not later than the expiry of twelve months from the date of his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or type-written) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and, before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 1st September, 1942.
(9660)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that with effect from the 10th September, 1942, it has been decided to alter the Classification of Priority Authorizations issued by my Office. The Order of Precedence and the New Classification will be as follows.

A. Shipment Coal—Naval Coal. Coal required by Defence Depots for Water Traffic and Bunker Coal.
B. Loco Coal I.G.N. & R.S.N. Cos. & Port Trust Cos.
C. Essential Electric Supply Concerns, Oriental Gas Co., Bombay Gas Co., & Water Works.
D. Iron & Steel Works. Tatas, S.C.O.B., I.I. & S.C. Kulti.
E. Defence Depts. required for Aerodromes, Road Building, Garrison Engineers and Ordnance Factories.
F. Cement Works.
G. War Priorities. Red List Firms.
H. War Priorities. Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, Rerolling Mills. Tea Industry, Sugar Industry, Cotton Gins & Presses, other miscellaneous firms & other Engineering Concerns.
I. Works of Public Utility (other than Essential Electric Co.) such as, Tramway Cos. Municipalities and Petty Steamer Services.
J. Miscellaneous Industries not directly on War work—Domestic consumption etc. (Distribution given by Provincial Coal Controllers).
K. Coke Ovens, both inward and outward traffic.
L. Other Sanctions issued on behalf of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, and not classified above.

Public.

By Order
CONTROLLER COAL DISTRIBUTION.
(9656)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Military —— Stockings, Hosetops, Badges available. Samples V.P.P. Ask rates Baini Ram & Sons, Ludhiana. (16850)

Public Notices

3%

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FOR ONE DAY ONLY

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Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the Province of Bombay.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the offices or branches mentioned above or at any Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the Province of Bombay.

9653

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED of the following corrections made in the Public Notice No. 16780 of the issue of this paper, dated 27th August, 1942:—

(1) In the first group of shares of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd., No. 25234 is to be added.

(2) In the second group of shares of the Associated Cements Co., Ltd. Nos. 183028|32 should be read instead of Nos. 183029|32.

(16884)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER at the Child Guidance Clinic of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. Candidate should have the diploma of a recognized School of Social Work and should have experience of Psychiatric Social Work, preferably in a child guidance clinic. The post is available till May 31st, 1943, thereafter it may be extended and carries a salary of Rs. 100/- per month. Applications should reach the Director of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, New Nagpada Road, Bombay, by September 25th, 1942.

(9665)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Department of Indians Overseas

WANTED:—For Refugee Operations in Assam:—CAMP COMMANDANTS on Rs. 450/- p.m. ASSISTANT CAMP COMMANDANTS on Rs. 300/- p.m. WELFARE OFFICERS on Rs. 300/- p.m. Those wishing to serve must be physically fit, willing to endure discomfort and hardship and prepared for strict discipline. Appointments will not be for more than six months and will be terminable at any time without notice. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Indians Overseas, New Delhi, and should reach him not later than September 20th. Candidates may be required to come to selected places for interview at their own expense.

(9649)

NOTICE

THE AURANGABAD MILLS, LIMITED BEG TO NOTIFY that they have removed to the 2nd Floor General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

(9661)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary posts of INSTRUCTORS at the Technical Institute, Air Services of India, Ltd., Jamnagar, for FITTERS at Rs. 80-150.

The commencing salary depends upon the qualifications and suitability as an instructor.

Candidates must (1) be Matriculates and able to read and work accurately to drawings, (2) have received sound technical training at a recognised Engineering College, Technical Institution or Firm and (3) have served atleast 5 years apprenticeship in a modern engineering workshop. Those with subsequent experience in the trade and/or practical teaching experience will be given preference.

Applications from candidates with the above qualifications must reach Air Services of India Limited, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay no later than 30th September, 1942.

No travelling expenses will be admissible if called for interview.

9651.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from 15th September, 1942 we have shifted our office to 42 HAMAM STREET, KARIM CHAMBERS 3RD FLOOR, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1942.

Messrs. CHAMPAKLAL & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
(9647)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of Scrap White Metal Miscellaneous available at the Mechanica. Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal Orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 30th September, 1942, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

(9578)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HARI RAMCHANDRA DEVDHAR and JANARDAN RAMCHANDRA DEVDHAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to me. Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the undermentioned address within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon known as Laxmi Bhuwan, situated in the registration Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement about 629 sq. yards at Danda (Khar) bearing plot No. 461 of S.S No. VII Khar and bounded as follows:

On the North by Plot No. 462.
On the East by Fifteenth Road.
On the South by Plot No. 461 A.
On the West by Plot No. 476.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1942.

(Mrs.) SHAKUNTALA N. ULLAL,
Purchaser,
Marine Villa,
14th Road, Khar (21).
9659

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMJI SORABJI DIVECHA both in his own right and personal capacity, as well as in his capacity as the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Kekobad Sorabji Divecha, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule here under written to one of our clients, free from incumbrances.

ALL PERSONS having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, shares, partition, maintenance, easement, assignment, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor & Collector of the Bombay Municipality or to the Collector of Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at the address undermentioned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims or demands and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land being a portion of the land comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888 and also portion of land held under an Under-Lease dated 29th January, 1889, and containing by admeasurement according to old documents 649 and 7/8 Square Yards and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 624 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other lands under Old Nos. 54, 55,104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895 Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 New Survey Nos. 7049(part) and by itself under Cadastral Survey No. 18 of Tardeo Division together with the building structures messuages and tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3388(10) formerly Street No. 21A and now Street No. 305 of Tardeo Road and which said premises are situate at and are on the East side of Tardeo Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Framji Captain and others, on or towards the South by Dr. Kerawalla's Hospital, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Tardeo Road.

Dated this 15th day of September 1942.

SAROSH M. VAKIL
for M/s. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
41-45, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
(9667)

Public Notices

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from 15th September, 1942 we have SHIFTED our Office to 42, HAMAM STREET, KARIM CHAMBERS 3RD FLOOR, FORT BOMBAY.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1942.

Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
(9663)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAZRABAI, widow of Haji Janmahomed Chhotani of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291. 8/9th square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 2(A), 2852(3) Street No. 233 Frere Road and bounded as follows: on the East by the unoccupied land of the Bombay Port Trust, on West by the Frere Road on North by the land in occupation of Abdul Hoosein Heptulla and on the South by land in the occupation of Ratanshaw Ardeshir Paruck.

Bombay dated 15th day of September, 1942.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Solicitors,
36, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.
9662.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 30th September, 1942 at 1-30 p.m. (New S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods including.

Bags of Jawari, Wheat, Rape-Seeds, G. N. Seeds, Linseeds, Castor Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Turmeric Tilly, Bajri, Toor, White Powder. Sugar, Bundles of Carpet Cloths, Brooms, E. Tins. C. Ropes, Ironware, L. Cuttings, M. R. Tyres, Mats, Dry Fish, E. Bottles. Gunny Jagree, E. I. Casks, E. P. Canns, Tins of Oil, Ghee, Rose water, Haberdashery, Kegs of Paints, Cases of Stools, Chaples, Tea, Hardware, Soap, Cycle parts. Electric goods, Hosiery, Agarbatti H. H. Effects, Baskets of Bangles, G. Chimneys, Twist, Lot of condemned tarpaulins and cotton rags, etc., etc.

Terms—Full amount or 50 p.c. deposit and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9-10-1942.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—No old or new Iron or Steel material can be disposed of without the buyer furnishing a license or a written order from the Iron and Steel Controller.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT ISLAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver in Suit No. 1900 of 1940 (Habibabi, widow of Haji Alimahomed Jalaludin v/s Sugrabegum, widow of Haji Alimahomed Jalaludin & ors) and in pursuance of the Order for Sale made in the said suit dated 7th April 1942, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1942 at 4 P.M. (New S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground-Rent Tenure land admeasuring about 206 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2917 of Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal "C" Ward Nos. 6679|80 St. Nos. 38|40 and bounded on the East by Islampura St., on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Moola Mahomed Sulley and on the South by the property of Mahomed Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver, High Court or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1942 at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) (New Time) by order of the Insurance Office concerned at the Godown of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Homjee Hall, Mazagaon Road, the above mentioned damaged goods.

MENESSE & CO.

AURORA

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA
LAST 2 DAYS

Daily 2 Shows at 4 & 6-30 p.m.

GINGER ROGERS
IN
TOM, DICK & HARRY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
SPECIAL SHOWS OF TAMIL PICTURE AT 9 P.M.

ALIBABA AND 40 THIEVES

From FRIDAY, 18th
TYRONE POWER—
BETTY GRABLE
A YANK IN THE R. A. F.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY!
DON'T MISS THIS MEMORABLE COMEDY!
RIDE 'EM COWBOY
BUD ABBOT— LOU COSTELLO
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From FRIDAY
M.G.M.'s Musical Drama
Bitter Sweet
PARADISE
MAHIM

3rd GRAND WEEK!
Special Matinee Friday 18th at 2-15 P.M.
RANJIT'S Popular Comedy
SASURAL
MADHURI, MOTILAL
Daily at 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road, DADAR

DEFINITELY SET FOR A RECORD RUN
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ROTI
with
CHANDRAMOHAN, SHAIKH MUKHTAR, SITARA, AKHTARI FAIZABADI, ASHRAF KHAN
Produced and Directed by
MEHBOOB
4th Week At
SWASTIK
The Theatre For Luxurious Comfort
and out of Curfew area
Daily 3-45, 6-45 & 10 p.m.
Book Now *Phone 41561*

IT'S THE FUNNIEST HIT OF THE YEAR!
Navyug's Laugh Blitz
STATE GUESTS
(Sarkari Pahune)
A *'Winayak' Production*
Join the regaling crowds
KRISHNA
(OUTSIDE CURFEW)
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

MAJESTIC

Daily at 1 and 4 p.m.

for the duration of the Curfew.

BASANT

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Song-Dance-Drama

Screen-Play and Direction: AMIYA CHAKRABARTY.

In 19th WEEK PRAKASH'S Musical Masterpiece

Station Master

Time: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

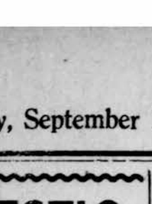
To-morrow Ladies Show: 12-45 p.m.

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

This film will definitely change

YOUR OUTLOOK ON LIFE!



AMAR'S

Ankh Michowli

Nalini and Sulochana

11th Week of Repute!

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. And Holidays 1 p.m.

DRAMA AT ITS HIGHEST! and COMEDY AT ITS BEST!

Acharya Arts' Hit

KUNWARA BAP

Producer— N. R. ACHARYA

9th Week of fun at LAMINGTON

Daily: 4-45, 7 & 10 p.m.

FOURTH WEEK

Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE

MOTILAL & SHAMIM in RANJIT'S

ARMAN

Director: KEDAR SHARMA

2nd SMASH WEEK!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.



(Free List Suspended)

Cook your food with this new IMPROVED COOKING PRODUCT

PAKAV



FOMCO SAL S DEPT. P.O.BOX 228, BOMBAY.

Manufactured by THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD. TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

Yesterday I felt tired and cross...

TO-DAY I FEEL FINE!

When you take BEECHAM'S PILLS you discover what millions have proved—that BEECHAM'S PILLS are the Golden Rule of Health. This famous Home Medicine is the ideal remedy for a disordered stomach or bout of liverishness, the sure preventive of constipation and all its kindred ills.

Get some BEECHAM'S PILLS right away—and you, too, will soon feel fine.

Purely vegetable Beecham's Pills *Sold Everywhere*

Cuticura



OINTMENT

Septic germs lurk everywhere—the least scratch will let them in. But no germ can get into a scratch when you apply Cuticura Ointment.

FOR CUTS & SCRATCHES

GUARD *against* EAR TROUBLE

Ear trouble is something which no one can contemplate with calmness, for diseases of the ear such as abscesses, septic boils, etc. can easily cause life-long damage. You will spare yourself pain and grave risk by bathing your ears regularly with a few drops of Enozone Hydrogen Peroxide. This wonderful toilet antiseptic can be used in a score of ways. Always keep a bottle handy for:—



CUTS AND BRUISES
SORE THROAT
CHAFING SORENESS
PIMPLES AND BOILS
PERSONAL HYGIENE
ETC.

ENOZONE (HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)

SAFE · CLEAN · EFFICIENT

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 6, 1998
Muslim: Ramzan 4, 1361
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1312
Sunrise: 7-28 a.m. Sunset: 7-39 p.m. N.S.T.
Hightide: 3-25, 15-18; Lowtide: 9-04, 21-28
Standing Committee 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Pyaa" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Week-End in Havana" 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Howards of Virginia" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"In This Our Life" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire at Sea" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 1 and 4 p.m. only
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
ALANKAR—"Tom, Dick and Harry" 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"Ride-em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sasural" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Garib" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 1 and 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 1 and 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Jhankar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mata" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Lagan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Jeewan Prabhat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi, intimates that due to breaches of lines between Sehwan and Bubak transhipment is not possible and its duration is not known. Insurance and parcel services for Bubak and parcel service for Dadu are therefore suspended.

BEST EMPLOYEES' UNION: A general meeting of the "Best Employees Union" will be held at Damodar Hall, Parel, at 10 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Prof. D'Andrade will meet his classes in Metaphysics to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) in Wilson College.

FIRST AID LECTURE: Rapid revisional lectures will recommence on and from Thursday, (Sept. 17), at 9 a.m. at Adenwalla Baug, Tardeo Road. Mr. Burjor J. Shroff, Hon. lecturer, St. J. A. Association, will speak on "Bony Framework and Blood vessels, and Fracture, Dislocation, Sprain and Strain". Trainees are required to bring triangular bandages for practice.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public Study Class on "Psychic Phenomena" from The Ocean of Theosophy by W. Q. Judge, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Transmission time on telegrams for Northern India (except New Delhi and its adjacent areas), Karachi and its adjacent areas is now normal. Telegrams to Madras and its adjacent areas are subject to delay owing to line disturbances. Ordinary press telegrams will be accepted for Russia at the rate of nine annas per word.

MODERN HINDI CLASS, DADAR: The second term of the above Hindi Classes commenced from Tuesday (15th inst.) Classes for Pravesh and Parichaya alone will be held from 6-30 to 7-30 in the evening on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the premises of the G. E. I's Girls' High School, Dadar. Those who wish to join should either see or give their names to the Secretary.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION & LIBRARY, KALYAN: The Ganpati Mahotsav programme is as under:—To-day (Wednesday), 9-30 p.m. Hari-katha "Amabareesh" by Sri V. Suryaprakasarao; Thu. (17th) 9-30 p.m. religious discourses from Mahabharata in Telugu by Sri P. V. Sarma; Fri. (18th) 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. "Haldi-Kunku" for ladies. 9-30 p.m. Musical entertainment by Sri H. V. Kadlur; Sat. (19th), 9 p.m. Bhajana; Sun. (20th) 12 noon, dinner (in the terrace of Srinivas Bldg.) 5 p.m. Immersion.

JOINT CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Joint Civil Defence Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Mayor's Room of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

IMPORTANCE OF A.R.P.: A meeting was held under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers and the Dawoodi Bohra Literary Society on Sunday at Mahommedi Baug, Khokha Bazar, under the presidentship of Mr. Yusufali Bagarbhoy. Messrs. J. S. William, Ismail Rokadia, A. K. Shaikh, spoke on the subject of "The Importance of A.R.P. for Civil Defence". The speakers emphasised the necessity of A.R.P. training for all persons with a view to defend the lives and properties of themselves, their relatives and their neighbours, at the time of need.

"Send Off" To Bevin Boys

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing the sixth batch of Bevin Boys at a "send off" given at Monginis this evening, Mr. C. H. Bristow, Adviser to Government, put in a plea for patience. "Do not be impatient" he said. "Remember, it has taken 15 years for Britain to reach her present level of industrialisation. Let sound workmanship be your object and progress will be steady."

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Milie jule gane 5-15 Bashirbai. 5-30 For women. 6-15 Ratan Pia. 6-45 For villagers. 7-40 Do Sae. 7-55 Sobhana Sen. 8-5 Symbolism in modern Hindi poetry. 8-20 Asad Ali Khan. 8-30 The Voice of America. 8-45 Ghulam Husain Khan. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9.40 Listening post. 9-45 Sobhana Sen. 9-50 Asad Ali Khan. 10-5 Ratan Pia. 10-15 Purab Ang Thumrian. 10-30 Bashirbai.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Alap on violin. 7-35 V. D. Joglekar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Padmavati Shaligram. 8-30 Dhulji. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Dadra. 9-20 Bhavgeet. 12-30 p.m. Four bhavgeets. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Raaga music. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ghulam Husain. 5-20 Dhulji. 5-40 V. D. Joglekar. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Padmavati Shaligram. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 D. A. Kamath. 7 We march on—1. 7-15 Ghulam Husain. 7-30 String music. 7-35 B. C. Mukerji. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 D. A. Kamath. 8-15 B. C. Mukerji. 8-30 The voice of America. 8-45 War review. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-50 V. D. Joglekar. 10 D. A. Kamath. 10-10 Dhulji. 10-25 Padmavati Shaligram.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6.085 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Kannada songs. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Ghulam Hussain. 9-5 Khayal Lalit. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

4-20 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 V. S. Gangolli. 8-5 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Amritlal. 9-30 Walter Gieseking. 9-45 Chamber music.

DR. PADSHAH APPOINTED NEW DEAN

For K. E. M. Hospital And G. S. Medical College

By 28 votes against 20 of Dr. M. M. Pandya, Dr. J. P. Padshah was appointed Dean of K.E.M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College by the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday.

There were four candidates, viz: (1) Dr. R P. Kopikkar, (2) Dr. K. G. Munsif, (3) Dr. J. P. Padshah and (4) Dr. M. M. Pandya. In the first round Dr. M. M. Pandya got 20 votes, Dr. J. P. Padshah 15 votes Dr. R P. Kopikkar 14 votes and Dr. K. G. Munsif nil vote. The names of Dr. Kopikkar and Dr. Munsif were dropped in the second round and the councilors proceeded to the ballot box again to vote for the remaining two candidates, viz: Dr. J. P. Padshah and Dr. M. M Pandya. Dr. J. A. Collaco, who presided, after counting the votes declared that Dr. Padshah had received 28 votes and Dr. Pandya 20 votes. He thus declared Dr. Padshah appointed as Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College in place of Dr. Jivraj N. Menta retired.

CAREER OF THE NEW DEAN

Dr. J. P. Padshah, the new Dean, is Bucknill Scholar, University College, London, 1914; M.B., B.S., (Lond.), 1920; M.D. (Lond.), General Medicine, 1922;; F.C.P.S. (Bombay), Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy, University College, London, 1917-18, (1 year); Chief Medical Officer, University College Hospital, London, 1920; Hon. Physician to the Parsi General Hospital since 1824; Teacher in Clinical Medicine for under-graduates and post-graduates, University of Bombay, since 1924, (18 years), Officiated as Superintendent G. T. Hospital, on several occasions since 1.20; Examiner for the final L.C.P.S. (Medicine), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay; Examiner in Physiology; Examiner for the final M.B., B.S. (Medicine); Examiner for the M.D. (Medicine), University of Bombay; Examiner for the M.D. (Advanced Medicine and Psychological Medicine) University of Madras.

Reduce Property Tax

The Corporation then agreed to the following resolution of Mr. K. H. Goregaokar:

"That in view of the fact that owing to the circumstance prevailing since the imposition of the Urban Immovable Property Tax the position of the property owners is getting worse day by day, His Worship the Mayor be requested to address a representation to the Government of Bombay either to abolish or substantially reduce the said tax".

The house then adjourned till Thursday.

HARWOOD LEAGUE Bhoiwada 'A' Wins Third Division

The Third Division of the Harwood Football League was concluded at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on Monday evening. Playing good football, the first string of the Bhoiwada Sports Club defeated the Bombay Port Trust by four goals to nil, and won the Championship in a creditable manner. Two goals were scored in each half. Shiva being responsible for two goals.

After the conclusion of the match, Mr. J. C. Maitra, Vice-President of the W. I. F. A. Ltd., congratulated the winners and runners-up on their fine efforts and expressed the hope that they would make greater improvements in future. He then thanked all those who had helped to make the competition a success.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.A., ex-Mayor of Bombay, presiding, expressed his pleasure at the rapid progress and popularity of football in this city. As it is a game of the masses, he hoped that it will receive fullest support and encouragement on all hands.

Mrs. Collaco distributed the trophies and certificates to both the teams.

Don Bosco High School's Band was in attendance.

W. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS 1942:—The Matches for to-day (Wednesday), are as under:—

Court No. 1:—5-45 p.m. Miss T. Deodhar and Miss S. Deodhar Vs. Miss F. Talyarkhan and R. N. Kanga; 6-30 p.m. B. C. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal Vs. K. M. Rangnekar and R. N. Kanga; 6-30 p.m., B. C. V. Mehta and V. P. Kapadia Vs. C. Gommes and R. Pereira; 7 p.m., R. A. Shroff Vs. S. B. Sukhthankar; 7-20 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy and K. R. Lotwalla or Mrs. Maneckshaw and D. G. Mugwe Vs. Miss K. Haji and K. M. Rangnekar or Miss T. Deodhar and A. V. Ullal; 7-45 p.m. Miss S. Deodhar and G. D. Patwardhan or Mrs. Herenjal and C. Menon Vs Miss M. R. Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga or Miss F. Talyarkhan and V. Kapadia.

No. 2:—5-45 p.m. Miss F Haji and Miss M. Chinoy Vs. Mrs. Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadalal; 6-10 p.m. M. N. Desai and W. W. Didkie Vs. L. Pereira and C. K. Menon; 6-30 p.m. D. G. Mugwe and G. D. Patwardhan Vs. P. G. Desai and B. P. Koppikar; 7-0 p. m. A. Diwan Vs. M. R. Hoshangady; 7-30 p.m. Popatlal Mohanlal and Vassoodev Atmaram Vs. Kanoo Yeshwant and Dewoo Jaya.

All-India Weather

POONA, Sept. 15.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 11th September, 1942:—

Allahabad 89 79 nil; Bombay 87 79 nil; Calcutta 91 80 0.3; Cawnpore 88 78 nil; Cuttack 86 77 0.9; Darjeeling 68 58 0.1; Delhi 90 75 nil; Dehra Dun 85 69 1.2; Jacobabad 96 79 nil; Karachi 87 79 nil; Lahore 96 77 nil; Lucknow 89 77 0.1; Madras 93 77 nil; Nagpur 89 74 nil; Patna 88 80 T; Peshawar 99 77 nil; Shillong 78 62 0.2; Simla 68 69 T. 'T' indicates rainfall of one to four cents.

RAILWAYS FOR FOODSTUFFS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The period during which the Railways were originally instructed by the Government of India to concentrate on the movement of foodstuffs, including sugar and salt, expired on August 20, 1942. The Government of India has, however, issued instructions to the Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities to continue to give special attention to movements of foodstuffs during the month of September, 1942.

Merchants and importers are, therefore, advised to take full advantage of the preference and book all consignments of foodstuffs awaiting transport.

"NABHIK SEBAK": The fortnightly paper "Nabhik Sebak" is being published, from 22/1-A Broadway House, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, Bombay, edited by Mr. Debakilal Bose. The aim of the paper is to safeguard the interests of the Barber community—a depressed and uneducated class. Many influential barbers in India are helping Mr. Bose to fight for their cause.

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW

When Can Writ Of "A Certiorari" Be Issued?

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania)

Dinshaw D. Shroff ..... Petitioner.

Versus

The Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central) & Others. ..... Respondents.

This was an application for a writ of "a certiorari" under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act 1877 praying for an order that the record of the proceedings be called for and the order of assessment for the year 1937-38 made against the petitioner by the Income-Tax Officer (Central) be quashed and that the respondents do forbear from adopting any proceedings in respect thereof.

The assessment proceedings for the years 1938-39 in respect of the petitioner were pending before the Income-Tax Officer (Companies Circle). The assessment for 1937-38 had already been completed. In the meantime, the Commissioner of income-Tax transferred the petitioner's case to Mr. A. J. Shah, Income-Tax Officer (Special Provincial Circle). Mr. Shah not only proceeded with the assessment for the years 1938-39 but issued to the petitioner a notice under Section 34 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 reopening the assessment for the years 1937-38 on the ground of the income for those years having escaped assessment. Mr. Shah was subsequently also appointed Income-Tax Officer (Central) and continued the proceedings against the petitioner for 1937-38.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL

Sir Jamshedji Kanga on behalf of the petitioner argued that in respect of the years 1937-38, Mr. Shah had no jurisdiction to issue a notice under Section 34 reopening the assessment because what had been transferred to him by the Commissioner was merely the assessment for 1938-39 and not for 1937-38. He further contended that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction to "transfer" a "pending" assessment proceeding from one Income-Tax Officer to another because all that the amendment made in 1939 to Section 5 of the Income-Tax Act empowered him to do was to allocate or assign new cases and not to transfer pending cases and he submitted that the addition of a new Sub-Section (7A) to Section 5 in 1940 dealing with transfer of pending cases bore out this argument. He, however, submitted that this addition not being retrospective did not apply to the present case before their Lordships. Sir Jamshedji further argued that the Ordinance promulgated in 1940 by the Governor-General to neutralize the effect of the decision of their Lordships in Dayaldas v. The Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central) ((1940) Bom. 650) dealt only with the person who had under Section 64 the right to assess and did not cure the notice in respect of 1937-38 or the transfer both of which were bad in their very inception; nor could it affect orders of allocation of work made by the Commissioner, Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan but only dealt with the orders of the Commissioner (Central) as it did not wholly repeal the old Section 64.

Sir Jamshedji further contended that the assessment proceedings before Mr. Shah were conducted in a manner opposed to natural justice and should therefore be quashed. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner Mr. Thompson was present and it was he who put all questions to the petitioner and not Mr. Shah, before whom alone under the Act these quazi-judicial proceedings were to be conducted, who merely took down notes and signed the order of assessment. For this point counsel relied on the English cases reported in (1937) 2 K.B. 1 at 13 and (1935) 1 K.B. 776. Relying on the Calcutta case reported in 4 I. T. R. 25 he contended that in a case like this a writ of "a certiorari" quashing proceedings could be issued by their Lordships notwithstanding Section 226 of the Government of India Act which he submitted excluded from their jurisdiction all matters affecting such revenue only as was properly leviable.

Addressing the Court first on the last point made by counsel for the petitioner, Mr. Setalvad for the respondents relied on a decision of the Madras High Court reported in 4 I.T.R. 56 which was to the opposite effect. He also referred to the difficulty arising from Section 54 of the Income-Tax Act under which no court could call upon any income-tax officer to disclose any document otherwise than in a proceeding under the Act itself. He was still addressing the Court when it rose for the day.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Central Government, at Bombay, appeared for the respondents.

House Collapse Inquiry

R. C. C. SPECIALIST FURTHER EXAMINED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Aga, R.C.C. specialist, was further examined at length to-day, when the inquiry into the house collapse at the Backbay Reclamation was resumed before Mr. B. J. Wadia. Questioned by Mr. I. I. Chundrigar who represented the Architect, whether the foundation was the most important part of a building the witness replied in the affirmative. He further stated that all the re-inforcements of the upper floor slabs had been examined by him. But he had not followed this procedure with regard to the ground floor. The last time that he examined the reinforcements was about three or four days prior to the collapse of the house. If he had been asked to examine the ground floor, he could have do so.

Questioned by Mr. Chundrigar whether it was not his duty to inspect the reinforcements, witness said that it was part of his duty to visit and inspect the work but "only when called upon to do so".

Further, the witness stated that the attention of the Architect had been drawn by him to some defects in the centering. But he did not see if these defects were remedied. The reason was that he was not concerned with centering. It was not true that he had inspected the pilecaps.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar:—"Have you to look to the interests of the owner in the sense that the structure should be stable and strong and to see that the owner gets it?"

Witness:—"No doubt."

Mr. Aga was next examined by Mr. Darashaw Vakil, representing Mr. R. M. Engineer, the Contractor. In reply to a question, Mr Aga said that so far as Mr. Engineer was concerned, his only complaint was about the shuttering which, he said, was defective on the third and the fourth floor but slightly better on the 6th.

Question:—"When there was honeycombing on the third floor as a result of defective shuttering, why did you accept to inspect the fourth floor instead of disallowing the work?"

Witness:—"I did it because I was called upon to do so and because it is not in my power to allow or disallow any work."

The witness also stated that he had prepared sketches. These were not on large sheets but on moderate sized papers. He had handed them over to Mr. Marla, the Chief Supervisor to the Contractor. The detailed plans drawn by him, added the witness, had been given to Mr. Marla.

On being asked to produce copies of the plans, the witness said that Mr. Marla had visited his (witness's) office in his absence. During this visit, Mr. Marla had taken away some papers. He had no business to do this.

"How do I know" said Mr. Aga, "that he did not take away the copies of my plans?"

The witness produced a brief letter left by Mr. Marla in his office. The letter was to the effect that he (Mr. Marla) was taking away some rough plans and that he was doing so under instructions from Mr. Noorani. This letter left by Mr. Marla bore the date—7-7-1942.

Mr. Wadia:—"To my mind there is something suspicious about all this. Why did he go there at all after the house had collapsed? Why did he go in his absence? At whose instance did he go? It was perfectly wrong."

The inquiry will be resumed on Wednesday.

For Breach Of Curfew

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A boy was awarded one day's simple imprisonment on a charge of being found loitering during the Curfew hours.

The boy stated that he was late only by 15 minutes.

One John D'Costa, a tailor was fined Rs. 5 for breach of Curfew order, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

FOR CHEAP GRAIN SHOP AT DAHISAR

The Bombay Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,000, free of interest, to the Sarpanch, Dahisar, in Bombay Suburban District, for the opening of a cheap grain shop at Dahisar.



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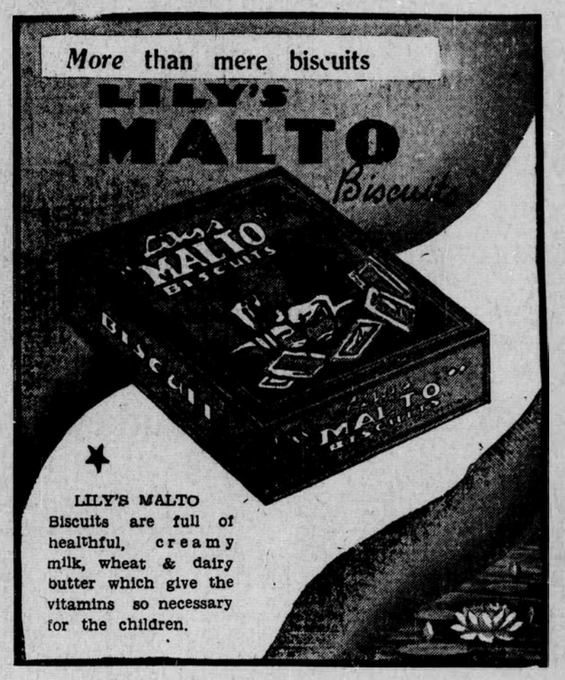
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The Bombay Chronicle

THE ASSEMBLY SESSION

The Central Legislative Assembly met on Monday amidst scenes the like of which are by now all too familiar in the country. Some unsophisticated boys and girls thought that the Assembly meant for Indians nothing more than a glorified debating society without real power to enforce the nation's will and they attempted to persuade the Indian members not to attend the session. Then the inevitable thing happened. Some of the boys and girls were arrested and it appears from Sardar Sant Singh's disallowed adjournment motion that some lady volunteers were dragged by the police after they had been put under arrest; and the Associated Press report of the incident states that some of the boy demonstrators vigorously remonstrated with the police "against laying hands on the girl students." Fortunately, there was no lathi charge and its now familiar sequel. Else Sir Reginald Maxwell would have in the very beginning of his speech stated how a serious riot planned by Congress had been promptly and effectively suppressed and how Government's preventive measures stood vindicated.

False Charge

However, without the aid of any fresh incident to give point to his speech Sir Reginald Maxwell went through all the facts and fiction that had been made public by Messrs. Churchill and Amery. "On the basis of all the information at present available," he said, "we cannot absolve the Congress from responsibility for these very grave events." But he did not disclose the information. As we have pointed out before the Delhi Magistrate who acquitted Mr. Devadas Gandhi had all that information before him but he refused to hold Congress responsible for the grave things that were taking place. He was not satisfied, he said, that "the demonstrations and the disorders which followed the arrest of Mr Gandhi and other Congress leaders and the Mass Movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee to which clearly the order of the Provincial Government referred are one and the same." Congress responsibility we can understand only in the sense that Congress has roused throughout the country a spirit of, and a capacity for, resistance to injustice, particularly to the injustice of imperialist domination, that Gandhiji has given a non-violent turn to that resistance, and that when he and other leaders who shared his faith in non-violence were all jailed, the spirit of resistance was exploited by several groups and individuals and given a violent turn. The propaganda of these groups and individuals has been mistaken by many to be Congress propaganda. Every time this belief is encouraged by official and non-official agencies, the mistake has become more and more common, and the consequent mischief has grown proportionately. Sir Reginald Maxwell who hoped to suppress Congress in no time is amazed at the consequences of his own ill-advised policy and is now seeking to put the blame on Congress.

Settle With Congress

Important as is the question of the real cause of the present disturbances, far more important is the question how they can be ended and make room for a political settlement. It should be obvious to the meanest understanding that the present regime of repression, even if justifiable, cannot restore real peace. At best it will drive the unrest more and more underground and make it more and more sporadic. That is not a safe position at any time, certainly not when the enemy is peeping in at the door. The only feasible alternative is a complete settlement between India and Britain. But, as the Quakers in India have urged on the Government of India, "no settlement can be made when Indian Nationalist leaders are in jail." So our Quaker friends "implore the Government of India to release such leaders with a view to opening up discussions on the basis of independence for India at the earliest possible moment." They go further and emphasise the need for "trusting India with real and immediate responsibility" and urge the Government of India "to take the initiative for the achievement of this end." More pleasing still is our friends' pledge couched in the following terms: "We pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our own sphere of influence to make the transition smooth, to help forward communal and national understanding, to forego any privileges that we have as British subjects in India, and to seek to live in India as real friends of the people." Many representations like these have been made by Indians and Britishers alike. What precisely will be their effect on the Government is uncertain. But more compelling forces will in a few weeks induce Britain to make a settlement with India. We suggest that if one is attempted immediately both Britain and India will be better prepared for aggression from the East or the West.

Papen "Assures" Turkey

In a speech at the German Club in Istanbul Herr von Papen is reported to have made the following delightful statement: "Our position in the country, which is our host, is clear and simple. Germany has decided, no matter what the circumstances, to respect the peace of this country and its people". Herr von Papen has, of course, uttered an egregious and blatant lie. During the last so many years Germany has followed precisely the opposite policy. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece and Russia were all hosts of Germany's von Papens and German Clubmen and were attacked. But it is possible that this time the German pledge may be genuine. The reason is not Germany's sense of honour but a healthy respect for Turkey which, in fact, Herr von Papen himself confessed thus: ".....we all know with what steel-like nerve the Turkish Government, the valiant army and the Turkish people have decided to defend this peace". Herr von Papen's speech was probably made as a counter-blast to Mr. Willkie's recent visit and the assurance, as we have said, may be genuine. But if von Papen supposes by any chance that he can lull the vigilant Turks into a state of complacence he is very much mistaken.

India And War Expenditure

In a representation to the Government of India on war expenditure the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry urges that the present war is not of India's creation, that most of the war expenditure now incurred in India "is expressly in the interests of the British Empire" and that the Government of India, in their fresh negotiations with His Majesty's Government, should press for India's claim for substantial financial relief in respect of all defence measures, which are at present being taken by India within the country. The measure of relief that India will get will depend most on the self-assertiveness of her people both now and after they become free. The Federation naively suggests that in all matters in which the apportionment of financial liabilities between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government might be in dispute, non-official Indians representing general and commercial interests should be fully associated with the representatives of the Government of India and that no adjustment or settlement should be made without the consent of non-official advisers. There is little chance of any real dispute between the British Government and its subordinate branch in India. But it is certainly necessary that no final adjustment should be made without the consent of India's representatives.

Frankly Speaking

Tobruk Raid

While the lull on the Egyptian front continues, Field Marshal Rommel's peace—by the way, it would be much better if correspondents dreaming "Somewhere in Europe" or other were to refrain from trying to locate the Axis commander in hospitals and nursing homes—has been broken by an interesting combined raid on his most vital citadel, Tobruk. The Admiralty's announcement is not very informative but if the casualties and damage suffered by the British force are not beyond what was expected, the raid is very welcome. Apart from whatever success it may have achieved against Rommel's main base and stronghold, it gives a new and encouraging turn to the struggle in North Africa. It emphasizes further the important fact that the Allies possess air supremacy in North Africa. What is even of greater significance is that the Navy seems to have been strengthened sufficiently to undertake aggressive operations against strongly defended Axis ports far from its base. If Tobruk itself can be raided, the whole of Rommel's long line from Tobruk to El Daba may be regarded as exposed to sharp and successful attacks by combined forces. They can not only disorganise his communications but even upset his entire strategy. The Tobruk raid thus opens up very unpleasant prospects for him.

Two Way Air War

On Sunday night British bombers in "very strong Force" paid their second visit in ten days to Bremen with noticeably light loss to themselves. The previous one had been officially described by London as "one of the fiercest of the war". Sunday night's blitz seems to have been equally fierce, if not more. London has not given details yet, but the Berlin discription of it is reminiscent of that of the Dusseldorf raid. If Bremen has been "Dusseldorfed", the devastation must be enormous and, since it is the second largest port in Germany and a centre of submarine and aircraft construction, the blow to Nazi war effort ought to be heavy. For the first time on Sunday night, moreover, the British and the Russian air forces struck at Germany simultaneously from the west and the east. This is an interesting development and, apart from the material damage it will inflict upon Germany and her satellites, its effect on the morale of their peoples is bound to be immense.

Nailed To The Counter

The lie has again been nailed to the counter that the Congress Working Committee had first accepted the Cripps scheme and that Gandhiji's intervention led to its final rejection. This time it is exposed by Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was present during all the meetings of the Committee. He has thus frustrated the hopes of those who thought that, with Gandhiji and the Committee members being effectively gagged, the lie would have a long enough run. It has been exposed before but those who repeat it deliberately do so, evidently because they have better propaganda facilities than Mr. Rajagopalachari, whose statement may never reach the American public. But how can any sensible man believe that the Congress Working Committee needed Gandhiji's intervention to reject a scheme which has been condemned by all the important parties in India?

What Sense Of Justice!

It is not surprising that the Governor-General has disallowed Sardar Sant Singh's motion, which sought to discuss the "libellous remarks of the Commander-in-Chief" concerning politicians and youths of India made in the course of His Excellency's broadcast of September 3. It may be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief said in his otherwise excellent broadcast: "It is not politicians, intent on domestic issues and quarrels, it is not undisciplined schoolboys, it is certainly not irresponsible mischief-makers and gangs of ignorant hooligans, but the disciplined might of her fighting men that is saving and will save India. They must be helped and not betrayed." Who is really helping India and who is ruining what remains unruined will be perhaps more accurately determined by the future historian of India, but meanwhile the politicians of the Assembly, who, along with others, were maligned by a colleague might have been allowed to say what they thought of the insult. But they were not allowed to do so. Another sample of British justice and fair play in India. Cannot members of the Assembly take notice of General Wavell's libel otherwise than through an adjournment motion?

Benares Hindu University

(From Our Correspondent).

DELHI, Sept. 11.

The circumstances under which the Benares Hindu University has been occupied by the military authorities have never been made public. On 10th August 1942, i.e., two days after the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, a large meeting of the students and staff was convened at which the authorities of the University advised the students not to participate in any anti-social and violent activities. On the 12th, in view of the disturbances that were taking place in Benares and other parts of the Province, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-Chancellor, put up the following notice:

"All the Colleges and teaching Institutions of the University will remain closed till the 14th of September on account of the present disturbed conditions in Benares. Students are strongly advised in their own interests to be with their parents or guardians.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN."

* * *

The next day (13th August), a few students tampered with the armour office of the University where the records were kept, though the armoury itself was not touched. A meeting of the students and staff was promptly summoned in the afternoon and the action strongly condemned both by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Rector of the University, and the Vice-Chancellor. The latter endorsing his appeal asked the students to leave the University as soon as possible. On the 14th the District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector-General and the District Superintendent of Police arrived at the University at 4 in the afternoon with an armed force, walked at the main gate, and sent for the Vice-Chancellor. Both the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor had a discussion with them after which they withdrew. As a result of the measures adopted by the University a large number of students left the premises at much personal inconvenience and hardship, only about 300 remaining in the hostels which normally accommodate about 1,800.

Railway services from Benares were seriously dislocated by the disturbances, but the University authorities were able to arrange for a special train on the 16th to Allahabad accommodating over 500 students. It is certain that but for the transport difficulties, even the 300 who were left behind on the 19th would have left the University. As a precautionary measure the members of the teaching and administrative staffs patrolled the University area regularly from 10-30 p.m. to 4-30 a.m. every night.

* * *

On the 19th morning, however, the police and the military entered the university at about 5 a.m. without previous warning to the authorities. The 300 students were asked to quit, who actually obeyed the order by leaving the hostels with their belongings. Nothing incriminating or objectionable was found with them at that time. Had better railway facilities been available there would have been a complete and peaceful evacuation of the students. It is unfortunate that the police and the military should have taken over the university premises though they did not eject the members of the teaching or administrative staff nor interfered with the Women's hostel. Further they gave an assurance that the usual academic and administrative routine duties could be carried on, though teaching work had been suspended.

* * *

The University authorities have taken the view that it is inconsistent with their dignity that this action should have been taken and troops stationed within the University area. The University was closed for a month in the first instance and recently there was an extension of the period to 20th October.

It has been overlooked that the student community in all the Universities and Colleges has been greatly excited by the upheaval. Undoubtedly there has been damage done to railway and other public property. But it would be unfair to foist the responsibility for this on the students of the Benares Hindu University. Even assuming that some of them were guilty, it would be wrong to suppose that the control of the University over the students was less than in other institutions. The University is of an all-India character, supported by the Princes, the people and the Government. Any special or drastic action taken must, therefore, be viewed with concern by the public at large. It is the one institution which is looked upon with great affection by the entire Hindu public in India. Any discriminatory treatment is bound to cause much resentment and misunderstanding of the Government's attitude towards the University. If any member of the staff or students are found guilty of any criminal conduct, the Law must certainly have its course. But any orders of the Government restricting the normal function of the University are bound to cause deep resentment.

The Pro-Vice Chancellor has to his credit a very long term of public service marked by devotion to duty and sobriety of judgment. He was a very successful Headmaster of the Central Hindu High School, Chairman of the Benares Municipal Council and Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for six years.

The Vice-Chancellor has had over twenty years' experience as professor in Madras, Mysore and Calcutta Universities and as the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University for five years when the teaching side of that institution was built up. He was for nine years a member of the International Committee of the League of Nations for Intellectual Co-operation. He was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and a Fellow of the British Academy.

Our Readers' Views

Churchill's Arithmetic And Logic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. A.G. Gardiner tells an interesting story of Mr. Winston Churchill's father, Sir Randolf Churchill. When he was appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer and was preparing his first budget papers full of figures of revenue and expenditure was placed before him by his staff. But he was so poor in arithmetic that he did not know the meaning of decimal points. So he naively asked his secretary "What are all these damned dots for?"

His son's arithmetic does not seem to be any better. In his nervous anxiety to prove the Indian National Congress represents only a tiny minority of India's teeming millions, he has got his figures all wrong.

Mr. Churchill said: "Outside that party (Congress) and fundamentally opposed to it are 90 million Muslims in British India..... 50 million depressed classes or untouchables..... and 95 million subjects of the Princes of India..... In all there are 235 millions in these three large groupings alone out of 390 millions in all India."

Anybody who looks up the actual figures of the 1941 census can see that Mr. Churchill to make out his case has counted several figures twice over.

There are not 90 million Muslims in British India as Mr. Churchill claims, but only 79.4. Add 12.3 million Muslims in the States and you get a total of 91.7.

Similarly, the Scheduled Castes (Depressed Classes) in British India are not 50 million but only 39.8 millions. Add 8.8 millions in the States and you have a total 48.6 millions.

The total population in Indian States is not 95 millions as he claimed but only 90.4. And remember this includes the Muslims and Depressed Classes in the States already taken into account in the above tota's.

So much for Mr. Churchill's arithmetic; now for his jaundiced logic. If the Indian National Congress can be allowed to represent none except its actual membership, as Mr. Churchill implies, the Muslim League and Dr. Ambedkar can claim to represent only the members on the roll of their respective organisations. By what process of deductive or inductive logic can Mr. Churchill claim that the total Muslim population and all the Untouchables are fundamentally opposed to the Congress? Similarly when he claims the support of the total population of the Indian States, how does he explain the existence of the Congress and pro-Congress organisations in the Indian States?

Thus, passion makes fools of great men. But we need not be impatient. Mr. Churchill who had not only systematically abused Soviet Russia but who had done everything to finance and arm the enemies of Soviet Russia went of his own volition to Moscow and grasped the "blood-stained" hand of Stalin. War is a great leveller. And it may not be long before Mr. Churchill seeks the co-operation of the premier political organisation of India,—the Indian National Congress. Yours etc.,

M. G. DESAI.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

A Repudiation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A pamphlet in Gujarati under the title 'Tame Talo' has come to my notice. It includes five articles supposed to be written by (1) me, (2) Prof. B. K. Thakore (3) Kavi Nanalal, (4) Mr. K M. Munshi and (5) Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani. I do not know about the other articles but the article published under my name is not written by me nor do I know anything about it. The person or persons who have used my name mean mischief. The country has no use for such people who try to hide behind others.—Yours, etc.,

HANSA MEHTA.

Bombay, Sept., 15.

THE FILIPINOS' FATE

What Six Months Of Japanese Regime Has Done

(From A Correspondent.)

During the past six months the Philippine Islands have undergone tremendous changes. What these changes have been we have the word of the Japanese themselves as they describe the Philippines in their broadcasts to Asia. From these broadcasts comes this picture of the Philippine Islands to-day.

The Philippine Islands, after 40 years of Government guided by democratic principles and looking forward to political independence, economic stability in a world market, and social reforms in every phase of life, are feeling the crushing weight of Japanese militarism.

No longer may Filipinos elect their legislatures; no longer may Filipinos attend schools and universities where they may learn the facts and ideas that lead to a free way of life; no longer may Filipinos express their opinions in their newspapers, in their churches, in their schools; no longer may Filipinos plant their fields with the crop that will return them the best reward; no longer may the Filipinos look to their law courts for a fair trial by a jury—no longer do the Filipinos have a country, a culture, or a right. To-day the Filipinos are slaves in their own country; slaves to Japanese aggression and militarism.

* * *

To-day Filipinos must "re-educate" themselves, they must learn "Japanese virtues", they must learn to labour "without hope of personal benefit", they must learn to forget all "the comforts and ideas of American democracy", they must learn the Japanese language because that is the language of the "Co-prosperity Sphere" and because "in the stores that language is spoken".

Filipinos accustomed to justice in law courts and to a Government by their elected representatives are now being ruled by a despotic Japanese "Military Administration". Japanese military courts will try all accused of "violating the ordinances" those "ordinances" come from the Japanese Commander's Headquarters. The Filipinos are ruled by Governors appointed by the Philippine Quisling, Jorge Vargas, but only after the choice of Vargas for Governor has "received the approval of the Japanese Military Administration". Those functions of a Government that touch most vitally the life of a citizen—education, sanitation, police and such like functions—will be placed in the hands of these Japanese "approved" Governors.

* * *

Already the people of the rich, hitherto self-sufficient Philippine Islands, are being rationed for fruits and sugar. This in a tropical country that has always had great exportable surpluses of these commodities. "Co-prosperity" means Japanese prosperity. Food that should be for Filipinos is taken from them and shipped to Japan for Japanese consumption. Fields that waved with tall sugar cane—the great money crop of the Philippines are lying barren because the huge American market is denied them: because the Japanese prefer Filipinos to raise cotton for the mills of Japan.

Mr. Dumasia's Attack On Gandhiji

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his interview with the "Daily Telegraph" of London, Mr. Naoroji Dumasia is reported to have described Gandhiji as a "humbug"! And this he says, "as a Parsi Legislator, and a doyen of journalists!"

This has naturally provoked some of our countrymen to question publicly, whether that is the view of the Parsi community? No, please no.

(1) For, no other Parsi legislator has ever spoken disrespectfully about Gandhiji.

(2) Nor any responsible Parsi journalists.

(3) Nor any responsible Parsi Leader or worker has been guilty of such an effusion.

(4) In the Legislatures, Mr. Dumasia has generally represented, not the Parsi community, but the demi-gods of Delhi.

(5) And as a journalist, he has been associated with the local "Times" for over thirty years; and derives his political inspiration from that entourage.

(6) His reported reference to Gandhiji as a "humbug" betrays his own mentality; and is resented by sane members of all communities.

(7) Effusions, such as this, do not affect the fair name of Gandhiji one whit. They expose the author to public resentment.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA

Why The Delay?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—What is preventing the peaceful settlement of the present deadlock in India? Distrust, fear, love of power, loss of prestige and economic benefits—all would appear to be contributory causes, yet none of them so great that a solution could not be found. Surely, there must be a few morally courageous and far-seeing men amongst those at the head of affairs who could change the present chaotic state before it is too late.

Whilst we deplore hooliganism with the resultant loss of life and property, we think that this is merely a symptom of the great and burning desire of all self-respecting Indians for a declaration of their right to rule themselves now. Repression and force may gradually subjugate the unruly elements as it has done in past years, but it will only result in a recrudescence backed by an ever increasing personal hatred.

It is we who live and work in this country of our adoption who should be thankful for the co-operation, kindness and many indulgences which we are shown at every turn. These are the traits which are far more general than the opposite, and far too little appreciated by the European community.

To all Indians we say you are not alone in your quest for freedom, nor is India the only country in which this quest is being made.—Yours, etc.,

H. C. COLLINS &
A. G. GIDNEY.

Calcutta.

Food Control

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You have rightly pointed out in your able editorial to-day that none but Government themselves are responsible for the creation of the Black Market. The remedy so ably suggested by you for improving the present chaotic state of things is very wise and practicable. But the question is whether the Government are at all anxious to improve the things.

Mr. Knight has been giving talks to the press representatives every week telling very tall and attractive things about the stock of food and its control but from practical point of view there is very little which would give the desired relief to the starving public. He has been talking about opening additional Government grain shops since July last, but upto now he has done nothing beyond repeating unfailingly every time his promise. How does this help to ease the situation which is day by day reaching its zenith? He further says that it is difficult to find suitably trained men to conduct the shops. In a city like Bombay this difficulty should not at all arise. The Government ought to take the mercantile community into their confidence and seek their full co-operation. This alone will prove most effective.

The I.C.S. people may be good administrators and very good bureaucrats, but they certainly cannot claim to be good merchants and tradesmen. This fact has been amply proved by their utter inefficiency in meeting the just and simple food demands of the public.

Instead of sitting in a spacious room in the Secretariat building, it would be worthwhile if Mr. Knight went out in the city and inspected the pitiable sight of anxiously waiting crowds composed of men, women and children for their meagre supply of food articles. Does this prove that the present system of the so-called food control has proved effective in any way? Does this prove, in any way, Government's efficiency to handle the situation? After visiting these shops and the pitiable sight there, will Mr. Knight say that everything is O. K. with the present system of distribution of food articles?

In the beginning by the use of the words 'licence, permit, control, Government controlled grain shops etc. the public had built up some hopes that the Government, at any rate, would not allow them to starve with money in their pocket to buy the food articles. But, unfortunately, experience has proved it otherwise. If people, under the circumstances, doubt Government's intentions, will they be far wrong? Government themselves are driving people to desperation and making them suspicious.

To quote a small instance of how Government are responsible for the present chaos will not be out of place here: I sent my son at 5 a.m. this morning to a Government shop at Dadar Main Road to get some rice and sugar. The boy had not returned home till I left for my office, i.e., 10-15 a.m. I naturally got anxious and on my way to the railway station went to see

(Continued on Page 6)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Willkie's visit is one of the most popular ever made in Baghdad. The town turned out in force and crowds thronged the sidewalks, clapping and cheering. "God bless you, old man, I was never so much moved as coming through these crowds," Mr. Willkie said in his farewell to the Prime Minister, Nurie Said.

—Reuter.

* * *

"Let Mr. Dumasia note that his resolution 'approving Government action to suppress the movement' is against the opinion of his Bombay constituency, political, commercial, industrial."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

But does Mr. Dumasia regard it as his "Bombay constituency?"

* * *

Replying to questions in the Central Assembly, Mr. Caroe stated that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai was "attached" to the British Embassy at Washington and that among his functions were publicity and propaganda "to bring about a good understanding between the U.S.A. and India."

Then Mr. Caroe made the following point, Sir Girja Shankar was regularly given instructions by the Government of India in regard to the line he had to take in carrying on propaganda generally as well as "on the present political situation."

No wonder that Sir Girja Shankar should be successfully bringing about "good understanding" between the U.S.A. and "India"

* * *

"The Indian Navy," Admiral Sir Herbert Fitzherbert has announced, "is still expanding in every direction."

We sincerely hope that the scale and speed of its expansion is kept well under control, lest it might burst.

* * *

Speaking of the Japanese threat, the Governor of Bengal warned the provincial Legislature that "its gravity may increase at the end of the monsoon and the beginning of the cold weather."

How about New Delhi supplementing preventive measures by extending the Defence of India Rules to the Japs in Burma? That would effectively remove the danger altogether.

* * *

Peace Brigade Declared Unlawful.

—Headline.

Naturally enough. There is a war on.

* * *

Herr von Papen has assured the Turks that Germany will never disturb the peace of Turkey. The Turks will cordially thank the Ambassador and privately once more recall Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, etc., etc.

* * *

A "somewhere in Europe" correspondent of the "New York Times" reports that Rommel is in a Stuttgart tropical disease clinic, undergoing treatmen for malaria.

Why can't these correspondents be at least original?

* * *

She: "I shall return your letters to-morrow."

Rejected Suitor: "Thanks. There's some good stuff in them I can use again."

Ambedkar On Political Strikes In India

Says He Believes Workers In Tatas Have Resumed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

In the Assembly to-day the Labour Member, Doctor B. R. Ambedkar, replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy made important statement on labour situation in the country 'vis a vis' recent disturbances. He said that certain important industrial undertakings did cease to work for certain periods during the previous five weeks, but it was not in public interest to name them or particularize them, nor was it in public interest that the full information should be given in respect of those industrial undertakings which were engaged on important war work. In many cases, cessation of work appears to have had no connection with economic grievances, in a few others, cession of work had been more in nature of ordinary strikes with demands for increase in wages or dearness allowance.

IN AHMEDABAD AND BOMBAY

The Labour Member said that Ahmedabad was the town in which cessation of work was longest—here there were no economic grievances apparent and the mills had not yet reopened. In Bombay, on no date were all mills closed and cessation of work in those mills that did remain closed was only of short duration. Here too, no economic grievances were put forward. In Coimbatore where mills reopened and have closed again, economic grievances were to some extent apparent.

Apart from the cessation of work in the textile mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore, the number of industrial undertakings which employ more than a thousand workers each and in which work was stopped for any appreciable time, for reasons not purely economic, was only about a dozen. About ten other undertakings employing about a thousand workers each, cessations of work were of a very short duration. The number of undertaking employing less than a thousand workers in which work was stopped since August 9 for non-political reasons was less than twenty. A large majority of cessations of work were in the provinces of Bombay and Bengal, only just over a dozen occurring elsewhere.

NO SABOTAGE BY WORKERS

Government were not aware of any sabotage in industrial undertakings by persons who had ceased work. As regards strikes from the second week of August, which are known to have occurred for purely economic reasons, those numbered about 24 and only seven of the undertakings employed more than a thousand workers.

Replying to supplementaries, Doctor Ambedkar said that the Government had no definite information whether employers had closed down their undertakings, but there were indications that in some cases, in all probability this might have happened. In most cases, workers went back to work on their own accord and in no case on terms laid down by the Government. He believed that the strikes in the Tatas had ended.

Bevin Boys

The Labour Member, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, replying to Mr. Govind Deshmukh said that 149 Bevin boys had returned to India of whom 26 arrived only on September 5 and were now being tested by an examining board. Of the remaining 123, 105 had been placed in employment with an average increase of salary of 145 per cent. Of the balance of 19 boys, nine who arrived at the end of July had been allotted to posts and would be appointed very shortly.

EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS.

A clear enunciation of the Labour Department's policy regarding the employment of Europeans was made by the Labour Member.

Replying to a question by Mr. Neogy he said that whenever a European expert was appointed, Government also appointed suitable Indians under them to take necessary training and succeed to substantive posts in due course. The Government had appointed certain British Europeans evacuees from Burma because they alone had the requisite experience of zinc and lead mining. Indians were appointed under them to be trained and to succeed them in due course.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE.

Replying to another question, Doctor Ambedkar said that dearness allowance fully met the increased cost of living in the lower grades though to a diminishing extent in higher grades. He added that recently the dearness allowance was enhanced to a considerable extent to Railwaymen and there was no justification for a further revision at present.—A. P.



Mr. Ramnath Goenka (centre), Editor of "The Indian Express", Madras, who presided over the suspended newspaper Editors' Conference held in Bombay on Monday and Tuesday, is seen here with group of delegates to the Confere nce.

Maxwell Repeats Charge Against Congress

HOLDS IT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTURBANCES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

"On the basis of all the information at present available, we cannot absolve the Congress from responsibility for these very grave events", declared Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, in the Central Assembly this morning moving consideration of the present situation in the country.

Sir Reginald estimated the total damage done during the disturbances so far as well over a crore of rupees and dwelt on certain special aspects of the disturbances, which, he pointed out, were inconsistent with the theory that these disturbances were spontaneous outbursts arising out of the arrests of Congress leaders. He enumerated points which in his view supplied evidence of previous organisation having the most sinister possible motives.

"QUELLED ON TIME"

"To-day", the Home Member went on, "although many terrible things have happened, control has been established almost everywhere and the country as a whole is quiet; and although this suicidal movement is not yet finally quelled, we can feel some justifiable confidence in our power to deal with any situation that may yet arise.

"There are some who charge Government with over-hastiness in taking action when they did. The answer is that had Government given opportunity for three or four weeks more of Congress propaganda of the kind that was then in progress, it is very doubtful if this rebellion could have been quelled without very much more destruction than has now taken place.

What has happened is bad enough; but delay might have meant an appalling disaster for the whole people of this country.

"LITTLE I CAN ADD"

"There are those, again, who say that repression is not the right remedy and that in order to restore peace, steps should be taken to release all those who have been endangering the country's defences and put them in a position to conduct the further war effort of India.

That is, I think, the underlying significance of some of the amendments that have been tabled. Well Sir, the position of this Government has been made clear in the communique to which I have already referred and there is little that I can add to it.

One thing quite plain is that with an enemy at our gates and another enemy within them the prime duty of this Government is to undo the harm that has been done as soon as possible and to put this country in a state of defence against both.

"The picture which I have been compelled to place before the House is one that will give no satisfaction to thinking people or to those who are jealous of this country's honour and repute.

They will regret the orgy of destruction, the waste of Indian lives and property—things that can only bring loss and hardship to Indians themselves.

They will regret that the forces that should have been facing the enemy at our gates should have been diverted to the task of quelling an attempted internal revolution.

They will regret that, with Indian soldiers' repute never standing higher in the world; with victory drawing ever nearer and with it the promised fulfilment of India's highest dreams, one political party, for its own ends, should have descended to acts of sabotage as a means of enforcing its demands, regardless of the help thereby given to the enemy.

FULL JUSTIFICATION

"I have before now given warning in this House of the danger of arousing the passions of the excitable masses through irresponsible agitation.

These events afford more than sufficient justification for the preventive action taken by Government in the past, for which we have often been attacked.

They show how real is the peril in this country of unleashing the forces of disorder and how quickly, when that is done, the reign of hooliganism—always latent and waiting for its opportunity—tends to establish itself, so that no man's life or property is safe.

Now that the danger has become apparent to all it is, I am sure this House will agree, not only for Government but for all who wish to save the country from very terrible danger to dedicate themselves, at whatever personal sacrifice, to the task of mobilising the active help of the people themselves in preventing further acts of violence and disorder.

It is not enough to condemn these things in the abstract: it is for every citizen to see that they do not happen."

HIGH-LIGHTS OF SITUATION

Earlier in his speech the Home Member made following points:—

The Muslim community and the scheduled castes have as a whole stood entirely aloof from the disturbances.

One of the high-lights of the situation had been the manner in which not only the police on whom the deadliest attacks usually fell, but all ranks of Government servants—even the humblest—had in the country as a whole stood firm and done their duty in face of all attempts to subvert or terrorise them.

"We shall not forget those who have given their lives in the execution of their duty and we may well claim that the loyalty of all classes of Government servants has proved their faith in the administration that they have served so well." (cheers).

Another source of encouragement had been the steadiness of the country as a whole, notwithstanding the inconvenience and loss caused to the general population by these widespread disturbances.

"ENGINEERED, NOT SPONTANEOUS"

"What I would emphasise is that this movement cannot in any true sense be described as a people's movement. The whole thing is engineered and not spontaneous. There are already encouraging signs of a revulsion of public opinion against the madness of the past weeks and cases have come to notice in which the villagers themselves have intervened to prevent damage to public property. But until the malign influences that have been at work have been fully counteracted, the country cannot feel safe from further attempts to disturb the life of the people."

Giving figures the Home Member said: 'A very large number of policemen have been injured while 31 are reported so far to have been killed. These include a number of brutal murders, in some cases of unarmed policemen.

USE OF TROOPS

In addition to the police there was a very wide use of troops, British and Indian, in aid of the civil power. In no less than sixty places, troops were called out, while on a number of occasions they stood by.

These forces have not been used to open fire on crowds engaged in peaceful or legitimate political demonstrations. Had that been the case the word "repression" that we so often hear might have had some application. But in disorders of the kind that have occurred, the mobs or gangs of persons engaged in sabotage were in every case the aggressors.

GOVT.'S POLICY

It has already been made clear in the Government 'communique' of August 8 that the purpose of Government is preventive rather than punitive and this is the principle that has governed and will govern our action. Complaints of the use of excessive force have no real meaning in situations such as those with which the police have had to deal. It cannot be expected of a small band of police confronted by a threatening mob that they should make mathematical calculations of the precise amount of force necessary to disperse it. We have to think of men doing their duty in the face of daily and even hourly danger to their lives, men charged with responsibility for the protection of vital communications.

Hesitation at these moments would mean that they were overwhelmed or that the mob would attain its object. Their first concern is to take effective action and it is their duty to do so.

CASES OF EXCESSES

Cases will no doubt be quoted in which it is alleged that force was used with no such provocation. I would ask Hon'ble Members to be sure that such stories are well verified before they give currency to them. If, however, any such act has occurred anywhere it is a breach of discipline with which the Provincial Governments and the officers in command of their forces are as much concerned as any member of the public. I would, therefore, deprecate any sweeping allegations as regards the conduct of the police at a time when the whole country owes so much to their courage and steadfastness.

The proper course in such cases will be to bring the allegations, if they are well authenticated, to the notice of the authorities immediately responsible for the discipline of their forces, and it can be assumed that, if satisfied, they will do what is proper. But it is putting an entirely wrong perspective on the matter to lavish sympathy on those who have brought on themselves the consequences of their own aggression and to attempt to put the police or other Government forces on their defence whenever they have found it necessary in the circumstances of the emergency to use force in the execution of their duty."

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

Replying to the question: "Who is responsible for these disorders", the Home Member said:—

"Attempts have been made and will no doubt continue to be made to exonerate the Congress leaders or to represent that recent events are not the outcome of the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay. The terms of the resolution which they then passed are such that they can hardly disclaim responsibility for any events that followed it. But apart from that it is impossible to interpret the utterances of the Congress leaders themselves except on the assumption that they knew and approved of what was likely to occur."

THAT MADRAS "DISCOVERY"

After referring to the "communique" of the Madras Government which published the instructions issued by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the Home Member said: "It may be said that there is no proof that these bulletins carry the authority of Congress or the Congress leaders, although they profess to do so. I have, however, elsewhere brought out the point that the acts of sabotage that have occurred could not have been planned in a moment and show clear evidence of previous organisation. Whatever part the Congress leaders may have taken in the actual work of this organisation, it is impossible to believe for a moment in the light of their own utterances that they were ignorant of its existence or that their plans did not contemplate that it would be brought into play when they launched their mass movement.

ORIGIN OF INSPIRATION

I am not at present prepared to say whence this organisation drew its inspiration. It will be our business to find out more of what we do not yet know. But if any doubt remained as to the identity of Congress with these disturbances it could easily be removed by quoting the very numerous instances in which known Congressmen, particularly in Bihar, have been observed openly inciting mobs to violence and sabotage; while many others went underground immediately after the Bombay meetings and have remained there for reasons best known to themselves. On the basis of all the information at present available, therefore, we cannot absolve the Congress from responsibility for these very grave events".—A. P.

Scrap Press Advisory System

Suspended Newspaper Editors' Conference Demand

A resolution to set up a provisional Working Committee to draft a constitution and do all that may be needful to get the newly formed Indian Nationalist Press Congress into a working order, was passed by the Suspended Newspapers Editors' Conference which concluded its deliberations, in Bombay, on Tuesday. Six resolutions, were unanimously passed in less than three hours at the Conference.

The Conference resumed its sitting at the "Vande Mataram" office at 1 p.m. Mr. Ramnath Goenka, Editor, "Indian Express" (Madras), presided.

DELHI DECISION DISOWNED

The following four resolutions were passed practically without discussion:

(1) "This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of Sjt. Mahadev Desai while in prison and conveys its sympathy to the members of his family." (This resolution was passed, all standing.)

(2) "This Conference offers its felicitations to all the journalists who have been imprisoned for upholding the independence and integrity of the Nationalist Press."

(3) "This Conference is of opinion that the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. has failed to give the right and proper lead to the Nationalist Press of the Country and in the difficult situation in which it is now placed. It, therefore, calls upon the Conference to desist from all undertakings purporting to be given in the name of and on behalf of the Nationalist section of the Press. It also disowns all undertakings already so given."

(4) "This Conference is of opinion that the Press Advisory system has generally proved to be unsatisfactory in its working and has, besides, led to certain deplorable, unjournalistic practices. This Conference, therefore, demands, in the interests of healthy journalism, that the system be forthwith scrapped."

APPEAL FOR SUSPENSION

An amendment moved to another resolution stating that "this conference holds that it is not possible for any newspaper to function with dignity under the present Press restrictions and appeals to all Nationalist newspapers that have not yet suspended publication to do so forthwith," was passed.

The amendment moved by Mr. Kamalesh of the "Hindi Harijan" stated: "In the event of the newspapers concerned not responding to the appeal before the end of this month the public be requested to boycott them."

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, opposing the amendment stated that they had to rely on their own strength rather than go out and make a request to the public. It was necessary to proceed in a dignified manner.

COMMITTEE OF ACTION

After the amendment was withdrawn, the resolution moved by Mrs. Alvarez of "Sangharsh" (Lucknow) was passed.

The last resolution was moved by Mr. V. P. Kabadi. It runs as follows:

"In order that the work commenced by this conference may be carried on on a permanent basis, it is resolved that the delegates present at this conference form themselves into the Indian Nationalist Press Congress which shall function on a thoroughly democratic basis.

"Resolved further that a Provisional Working Committee composed of the following members be appointed to draft a constitution and do all that may be needful to get the Congress into working order."

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras), Mr. Devadas Gandhi (Delhi), Mr. Rama Rau (Lucknow), Mr. K. T. Narayan (Nagpur), The Editor, "Hindu" (Karachi), Mr. Samaldas Gandhi (Bombay), Mr. Deshpande ("Lok Shakti", Poona), The Editor "Aj" (Benares), The Editor, "Searchlight" (Patna), Mr. Purohit, the Editor "Karmavir" (Hubli), Indravadan Thakore, the Editor, "Gujrat Samachar" (Ahmedabad) and Mr. Ghose the Editor, "Advance" (Bengal).

NATIONALIST NEWSPAPERS

Mr. S. K. Komrbail of "Matrabhumi" (Calicut) moved an amendment that the word "nationalist" from the "Indian Nationalist Press Congress" in the resolution be deleted. He stated that the word was unnecessary and a time might come when it might be also superfluous. If a newspaper dubbed itself as a "nationalist", it was not going to be so.

The amendment was defeated and the original resolution was passed.

The first two resolutions were moved from the chair; the third by Mr. Aravamudhu, representative of the "Hindustan Times" and the fourth by Mr. K. Subba Rau, Editor of the "Fress Press" (Madras).

At the end of the Conference, the guests were treated to tea by the convener, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi.

KARACHI EDITOR JAILED

KARACHI, September 15.

Mr. Tirth Sabhani, acting editor of the 'Hindu', a Congress daily, now under suspension, was sentenced this morning to one year's R.I. under Section 34 of the Defence of India Rules by the Additional District Magistrate, Karachi.

The trial was held in Jail and the accused given 'B' Class.—United Press.

CURFEW WITHDRAWN IN DEOLI AND ARVI

WARDHA, September 15.

Orders under 144 Cr. P.C. and the Curfew have been withdrawn in Deoli and Arvi Towns according to an official report.

At Deoli, cases against 34 accused commenced before a Special Magistrate for arson, police assault and burning of the Post Office and records.—A. P.

ARRESTED SHOPKEEPERS DISCHARGED

JALPAIGURI, Sept. 15.

All the shop-keepers and other persons who were arrested and ordered to be prosecuted (about 35 in number) in connection with the hartal here on the 1st instant, were produced before court yesterday and were all let off with warning.

The comminist under-trial prisoners, Dr. Sachindra Nath Das Gupta and Parimal Mitra of Jalpaiguri, have just been discharged under order of the Government.

Attendance of students in the schools of the town is still not normal.

A small procession consisting of young boys was brought out yesterday in the afternoon. The police dispersed the procession after arresting some of them.—United Press.

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Open Negotiations With Congress

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Member of Parliament, speaking here last night at a meeting of the Commonwealth Movement, a new political organisation, said that the new movement proposes the reopening of negotiations with the Indian Congress for military reasons.

He also urged that some form of mediation be arranged in which America and China and other nations could participate.

"We have done very little during the past months, while Russia has been bearing the whole weight of the war", he declared.

Sir Richard Acland, Member of Parliament, one of the leaders of the new movement, said the British people did not want Imperialism, not even British imperialism and that the majority did not agree with Sir Robert Vansittart's policy of vengeance against Germany after the war.

The movement's twin pillars of policy were the immediate mobilisation of the coal industry with a scheme for proper fuel distribution and the reversal of the Government policy with a general election.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, noted novelist, said that the Commonwealth Movement stood for common ownership of all essential industries and for "vital democracy."—Reuter.

DEATH OF DUKE OF KENT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

King George the Sixth on Monday visited the scene of the air crash, in which his brother, the Duke of Kent, was killed.

With R. A. F. officers in attendance, the King tramped across rough Scottish hillside and examined the spot where the R. A. F. Sunderland flying boat hit the ground three weeks ago.

Members of the search party who went out to the wrecked plane were presented to the King who had long talks with each of them, including a local farmer David Morrison and his son, Hugh, the first to know of the accident, and a local doctor who first identified the Duke.

The King also asked about the finding of all the 15 victims of the crash and before he left the scene made special enquiries about the progress of Flight Sergeant Jack, the only survivor of the crash.—Reuter.

WILLKIE IN TEHERAN

TEHERAN, Sept. 14.

On arrival at the airport here Mr. Willkie was greeted by the American Mr. Louis Dreyfus, who then introduced Mr. Willkie to small groups waiting to welcome him including the British Minister, the Chinese Minister, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, the Chief of the Iranian Protocol and members of the United States military mission.

Mr. Willkie told Reuter that he had a perfect trip and was greatly moved by the welcome at Baghdad.

Crowds lined the streets to welcome him as the representative of America.

During the day he was expected to have interviews with the Shah and the Premier.

Mr. Willkie's visit is one of the most popular ever made in Baghdad. The town turned out in force and crowds thronged the sidewalks, clapping and cheering. God bless you, old man, I was never so much moved as coming through these crowds", Mr. Willkie said in his farewell to the Prime Minister, Nuries Said.

A leading Baghdad notable, Al Sayid Sayid Salman Sheikh Daoud, said: "Thank you, Mr. Willkie, for coming here. I say with confidence on behalf of the people of Iraq that all Arabs from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean have the fullest faith in Great Britain and America".

On the eve of his departure for Teheran, Mr. Wendell Willkie received a telegram from Mr. Anthony Eden congratulating him on the success of his tour in the Middle East and conveying the warmest wishes for the remainder of his mission.

4 U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS AND CANADIAN VESSEL SUNK

138 Officers And Men Lost In Sinkings

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.

One hundred officers and men were lost from four United States merchantships, whose sinking was announced by the naval service headquarters.

The exact location of the sinkings is not revealed but they are known to have occurred off the east coast.

The statement said that the patrol vessel "Racoon" "had been presumed lost with all hands while guarding a convoy of merchantships."

The Naval Service Headquarters announced the loss of the Canadian patrol vessel "Racoon" with 38 officers and men and the sinking of four United Nations merchantships.—Reuter.



Mahasabha's Demands

Independent Status For India Now

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

"The essence of the demands of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is, firstly, the grant to India of the status of an independent country now with necessary adjustments during the war for the defence of India and not after the war, as suggested by the Cripps' Proposals and secondly, initiation of negotiations by the British Government with the principal political parties in India for the immediate formation of an Indian National Government", said Raja Maheshwar Dayal, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and member of the special sub-committee of the Mahasabha, at a press conference this afternoon.

Asked for a further elucidation of the Mahasabha demands, Raja Maheshwar Dayal said that the Mahasabha wanted complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Executive Council constituted of representatives selected by various recognised political parties and groups in the country. The Executive Council, he added, should function as a cabinet, and the Viceroy should give a declaration that he would not exercise his right of veto. As regards the Commander-in-Chief, the Raja Sahib said that he would be responsible to the Allied War Council on which the Indian National Cabinet should have full representation, and would be in charge of operational affairs connected with various theatres of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, India's future constitution would be drawn up by a Constituent Assembly, and any points of dispute would be referred to an independent tribunal. The declaration by the British Government of India's freedom after the war he added, was a condition precedent to any settlement between India and England, and he hoped that a satisfactory solution of the Indian question at this most critical juncture would greatly help the cause of the United Nations.

Replying to a question whether a Provisional Composite Government could be formed without the Muslim League, the Raja Sahib said "Yes", adding "but I would very much like the Muslim League to be with us in any Government we form." He added that the premiers of the Bengal and Sind were wholeheartedly supporting their move, while the Premier of the Punjab was very sympathetic.

"Is there any difference between the Congress and the Mahasabha", asked a correspondent.

Replying, the Raja Sahib said that so far as the demand for independence was concerned, they agreed on fundamental issues. He even envisaged a day when the Mahasabha might merge itself into the Congress. But he felt that the Congress had failed to safeguard the interests of the Hindus.

Concluding, the Raja Sahib deplored Mr. Churchill's statement, characterising it as "disappointing and full of half truths and misstatements."

Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth is shortly leaving for Bombay to meet Mr. Savarkar.—A.P.

Food Control

(Continued from Page 4)

if the boy was at all alive or had got crushed in the crowd. To my utter surprise I found the boy still waiting in the queue with about 9 or 10 people in front of him and several behind him. On inquiry I learnt that the stock of sugar had got exhausted by that time. So after undergoing all this agony and having waited for over four complete hours he might have got some rice only! Is this a sign of Government's efficiency to manage the things and to create confidence in the minds of the hungry public? Unless every family is assured of the supply of its daily requirements, however moderate they may be, there is not going to be any improvement. Government by their negligence have proved their incompetency to do this. Will they, before it is too late, take speedy steps to mend matters? Yours, etc.

Bombay, Sept. 9. S. R. K.

"Appeal To Youth"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I heartily endorse the views of your correspondent, Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan, as expressed in his "Appeal To Youth" in your issue of September 7.

I ardently hope that his stirring appeal will not fall on deaf ears and that our youth will spontaneously respond to it at a time when our present leaders have failed to fulfil the dire needs of the country at this most critical juncture.

I invoke Indian youth to rise to the occasion, thereby hastening India's unity, independence and also the complete end of imperialism in all its aspects.—Yours, etc.

IQBAL KHAN.

States And Hindu-Muslim Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While praising the Maharaja of Indore for his statement pleading for communal goodwill, I cannot refrain from controverting one or two points raised by him. The Maharaja is very much concerned about "the essential unity of our nation" and he cites the examples of the Indian States where to a Prince "all his people whether they be Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, Parsis, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains, are all alike and no discrimination is entertained in his mind, on religious, racial or communal grounds towards them".

Let me point out to the Maharaja that Indian States are autocratic States where the will of a prince is supreme, the "people" in fact the subjects—have no say in the administration. The prince being a hereditary chief has the status of a shopkeeper who in his desire to keep his business going tries to keep satisfied all his customers, regardless of caste or creeds.

The princes desire to retain their family heritage intact and therefore as far as possible do not show feelings of partiality towards any section of their subjects. Such is not going to be the condition in British India where the majority rule based on democracy is to be set up.

Hindus and Muslims have lived amicably during these past several centuries under Moghal and other rulers and also for over a century under the British. But all the time these have been autocratic rulers. There was no power for any section of the people to suppress the other. It is not going to be so any longer under democracy. Hence the demand for Pakistan.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

New Standard Time

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Of the many hardships enjoined on us by war-time exigencies this latest one which asks us to get up from our beds an hour earlier is easily the most irritating. Not that we cannot take it philosophically, —we have swallowed more bitter pills—but like the little Peterkin, we are tempted to ask, "But what good came of it at last?" Government say, 'necessity of saving daylight', 'reducing consumption of electricity', etc. Not being an astronomer of any standing, nor even an electrical engineer, I cannot pretend to go into these vital questions which require to be dealt with by abler hands, as these are matters which concern the succesful prosecution of the war and the defence of India. Curiosity, however, prompts me to ask whether this daylight saving business is such a complicated affair, something like Einstein's Theory of Relativity that it cannot be easily explained to those who are most vitally affected by it. Is it something like the moonshine which a nutty professor hoped to store in bottles for the sake of couples enjoying their honeymoons in rainy weather? If you call 5 o'clock by any other name, say 4 o'clock or even 8 o'clock, will it make any difference to the number of hours for which the sun is pleased to give us light, unless, of course, he can be coerced to move with the times in accordance with the Defence of India Rules. Clocks will work according to man-made laws, and human beings can be made to move with the clocks, but daylight? It comes in like King Charles' head, incapable of any satisfactory solution.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. NAIR.

KARACHI, Sept. 15.—A tribute to the Karachi Police on the restraint exercised in suppressing the recent disturbances with the minimum of force has been paid by His Excellency the Governor of Sind in a letter by his Secretary to a local editor.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVT.'S NEW LOAN

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Government of Madras today announce the raising of a new loan of Rs. 125 lakhs at three per cent maturing after 13 years on Sept. 18, 1955.

The object of the loan is to pay a part of the Madras Government's consolidated debt to the Central Government bearing interest at 4-1/2 per cent a year.

The loan will be secured on the whole of the revenues of the Government of Madras which are about Rs. 19 crores. The issue price of the loan is Rs. 97 8 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for. Interest will be paid on March 18 and September 18 and will be subject to income-tax. Subscriptions will be received on September 18th only.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON BURMA OILFIELDS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

Additional details of Royal Air Force activities over Burma on Saturday just received show that our fighter aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Myitkyina from low level despite anti-aircraft fire, says an Air Headquarters 'communique.' An enemy plane on the aerodrome was damaged.

On Sunday, Benheim bombers attacked stores and workshops at Yenangyaung in the oilfields of Central Burma. Bombs straddled the area. A fire was started the smoke of which could later be seen 40 miles away.

Our aircraft returned safely to base.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

(Continued from page 1)

drawn and peace and quiet restored in India.

DECLARE "INDEPENDENCE"

Sardar Sant Singh moved his substitute motion recommending:—Immediate declaration of complete independence of India from November 1, 1942; immediate lifting of the ban on the Congress and Allied institutions; immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congressmen detained or sentenced for any offence after August 8; remission of all fines; dissolution of Central and provincial legislatures and holding of new elections at the earliest convenient date and invitation to the Congress and Moslem League to form a provisional National Government at the centre. In case these two bodies do not agree to form the Government, then the Congress alone should be invited to do so and in case the Congress declines to accept the invitation, the League alone should be asked to do so till elections are held.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL GOVT.

Sir Henry Richardson, Leader of the European group claimed that every proposal should be judged with reference to its effect on India's war effort. Judging by this test, he whole heartedly and unreservedly condemned the Congress mass movement. For the same reason, he was opposed to the proposal for National Government as he was convinced that any attempt to bring about an immediate transference of power during the war, in the absence of agreement between the Major political parties would lead to chaos and possible to disaster.

He was totally against any enquiry into the action of Government servants in putting down lawlessness and said that it was of the utmost importance that officials should feel that they had behind them the solid backing of the House and of the responsible elements in the country.

YAMIN KHAN'S ATTACK.

Sir Yamin Khan referred to Mr. Kazmi's amendment and enquired who was behind the recent disturbances if it were not the Congress. "Was it the Hindu Mahasabha," he asked. "Were the disturbances being confined to Hindus only? The disturbances, however, followed the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders and it was to be presumed that it was the work of Congressmen or their sympathisers."

Sir Yamin Khan severely criticised the Government and particularly its C.I.D for its unpreparedness to meet the situation. He said that from the spontaneousness of the disturbances it was evident that the disturbances had been well planned and he failed to see why Government did not take earlier action against the organisers of the disturbances. "Was it because they were not well-informed," he asked.

He felt that the Government were entirely at fault, in selecting "third rate officials" and "mere no bodies as Executive Councillors. The Government could have relied on the Muslim League for instance, if the Congress had failed to be realistic.

He concluded: "How can we entrust our life and property in the hands of people who had shown utter incapacity to maintain internal security?"

JOSHI ON HOME MEMBER'S PERFORMANCE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi characterised the Home Member's speech as the result of 'colossal ignorance' of the conditions in the country. He traced the history of the Bombay, A.I.C.C. resolution and said that none had sympathised with or was pro-Nazi or pro-Japanese in this country. The Government, however taking advantage of the communal divisions in the country had created the present deadlock. It was only after Japan's entry into the war that Sir Stafford Cripps was sent out to India with proposals Mr. Joshi had not concluded, when the assembly rose for the day.—A. P.

Big Fires In Wilhelmshaven

Strong Force Of British Bombers Attack Nazi Ship Yard

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

British bombers last night attacked a harbour town in northern Germany, according to the German News Agency. The Agency says: "Fires were started and damage was caused to buildings."

LONDON: R. A. F. bombers were over Germany last night.

An Air Ministry Communique says: "Last night a strong force of our bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven. Many large fires were left burning, particularly in the dock area. Two of our aircraft are missing."

CASUALTIES IN NAZI RAIDS

The Ministry of Home Security announced to-day the following casualties due to air raids on the United Kingdom during August—killed or missing, presumed killed: 403, out of which 184 were women and 57 children under 16.

Injured and detained in hospital; 509 out of which 232 were women and 62 children under 16.

Revised figures for July show some increase in the figures previously published. They are:—

Killed or missing believed killed 411;

Injured and detained in hospital: 871.—Reuter.

ACUTE SITUATION IN STALINGRAD BATTLE

(Continued from page 1)

slowly crawling forward and the situation becomes more tense everyday.

STALINGRAD BATTLE.

The Soviet midday 'communique' says: "During the night of September 14 our troops fought the enemy west and southwest of Stalingrad and in the Mozdok area. There were no material changes on other fronts."

The supplement to the 'communique' states: "West of Stalingrad Soviet troops fought defensive battles. In one sector an enemy attack was repelled, two German tanks being destroyed and 100 German officers and men were killed.

In another sector enemy attacks were beaten off and 600 Germans killed. Southwest of Stalingrad attacking German tanks were destroyed by Soviet artillery. Two companies of Rumanian infantry were wiped out.

On the central front Soviet troops dislodged the enemy from a fortified point. In recent fighting 4,000 of the enemy were killed. Much booty was captured.

In the Mozdok area a group of German tanks broke into an inhabited locality. Soviet troops are fighting to exterminate these tanks.

NAZI TANKS CROSS TEREK

In the Mozdok region the Germans succeeded on Sunday in getting a large group of tanks and infantry across the Terek river to the south side where a German force has been held up for eleven days. After an all day battle Soviet troops withdrew to new lines The Germans, who are trying to expand their new bridgehead, were kept under constant heavy artillery fire apparently made no further advance in the last 24 hours.

On Voronezh Front

LONDON:—German tanks and infantry are making desperate attempts to dislodge the Russians from the west bank of the Don south of Voronezh, said the Moscow radio this morning. The Russians have everywhere met their attacks with firm defence and are inflicting enormous losses. Heavy Soviet artillery and anti-tank rifles are dealing with German tank attacks. In an effort to avoid the fire zone, the tanks are running on to minefields and blowing up. German infantry thus cut off from tank support is being split into groups and wiped out.—Reuter.

German Tanks Machine-gun Rumanian Battalion

A Stalingrad front dispatch today (Tuesday) reported that German tanks machinegunned a Rumanian infantry battalion that had been thrown against the Soviet fortifications. The tanks opened fire as the Rumanians were retreating after meeting with determined Soviet resistance. Caught between two fires, the Rumanian battalion scattered, leaving 500 dead on the battlefield

Paroxysm Of Fury

The battle for stalingrad has now reached a paroxysm of fury. Von Bock has given orders that the city must be taken "yard by yard", since it cannot be stormed and the situation grows tenser hourly, as the Germans throw in more and more men, tanks and planes in an attempt to creep forward. The pressure is now heavy on three sides --South-West. West and North West— and the latest reports show the situation is most critical in the South where the Germans have fortified themselves in the western outskirts of a tactically important Hamlet. The Volga across which the defenders must get all supplies and reinforcements is being heavily attacked day and night by greatly reinforced Luftwaffe. Though outnumbered, the Russian airmen are putting up a tremendous show not only forcing the German fighters to engage in hundreds of battles daily, but also bombing German supply columns crawling across the Don at Karach further north. In order to give the defenders no rest, the Germans are increasing night attacks, though hitherto these have not yielded territorial gains.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war, has been superseded by the Government of Bombay with effect from September 12, 1942, for a period of six months, says a Press Note.—A. P.

MOB FURY IN BURDWAN

BURDWAN, Sept. 14.

A report has been received by the local authorities that following the arrest of a prominent person in Kalna town under the Defence of India rules, a mob set fire to the furniture and records of the Kalna Post Office, burnt a mud hut attached to the Kalna dak bungalow, raided the civil court buildings at Kalna, and damaged some of the furniture of the Munsiff's court.—A. P.

Jail And Stripes For Cawnpore Accused

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

Two students were arrested under the Defence of India Rules for shouting Congress slogans near Kotwali.

Ten persons who were arrested in connection with the disturbances in the city on August 23, were convicted on charges of rioting and assaulting public servants on duty and sentenced to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment and ten stripes each. Four other accused who were similarly charged were acquitted.—A. P.

Netrakona Arrests

NETRAKONA, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Dhirendra Chandra Dutt, Jushu Datta Roy, Nirendranath Chakravarti, Alias Chikkan and Upendra Chandra Sarkar have been arrested here under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Karachi Colleges Stalemate

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

No classes were held in the local colleges again today. The stalemate which has been existing since the past month thus continues.

This morning, when colleges were to have started classes after the holiday, students started picketing the gates of all colleges. Eventually classes were suspended for the day. The situation is peaceful.—A. P.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAHAD FIRING

'Aval Karkun Forced To Wear Gandhi Cap'

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Further details have now been received of the incident in which the Aval Karkun of Manad (Kolaba district) was shot on September 10, says a Press Note.

Some Congress leaders who were working in the villages of Mahad Taluka, having decided to attack the Government offices at Manad and loot the treasury, collected a mob of villagers armed with lathis, swords, spears, crowbars and other dangerous weapons and carrying kerosene tins and marched them towards Manad on the early morning of September 10.

On their way, they stopped a bus on which the Aval Karkun of Mahad, a Circle Inspector and a Pattewala were travelling. They were made to leave the bus and, under threat of being burned alive, the Aval Karkun was made to wear a Gandhi cap, shoulder a tri-coloured flag and carry it at the head of the procession.

On reaching the post office, the mob broke open the doors, burnt the records and tried to break open an iron safe to loot the cash. The Sub-Inspector and some unarmed police who came on the scene at this time were overpowered by the mob and severely belaboured. The mob then continued its march to the treasury with the Aval Karkun, the Circle Inspector, the Sub-Inspector, a police constable and a Pattewala, several of whom were bound with ropes, at the head of the procession as a shield against an attack by the police.

The mob was later confronted by a party of six armed police who were compelled to open fire. The Aval Karkun, who had been forced to wear a Gandhi cap and to carry the flag, was accidentally shot. A leader of the mob was also shot dead and few others were injured. The police party was, however, overpowered by the mob, which snatched some of the arms antd continued on their march.

They then attacked the Mamlatdar and Police Inspector of Mahad, but the latter managed to escape and, raising a force of nine armed police, succeeded in dispersing the procession after opening fire which resulted in three being killed and several injured.

On the arrival of reinforcements, the situation was brought completely under control, and all is now quiet. A number of arrests has been made.

The Government deeply regrets that the Aval Karkun later died of his injuries.—A. P.

RETIRED SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S HOUSE SEARCHED

PABNA, Sept. 14.

The houses of Rai Bahadur Jadab Chandra Bhattacharya, retired Subordinate Judge, and six others were searched by the police. Five arrests have been made under the Defence of India Rules, one of the arrested being the son of Rai Bahadur Jadab Chandra Bhattacharya.—A. P.

Students Leave Classes To Join Procession

JESSORE, Sept. 12.

Yesterday when a procession from the Congress Office paraded the streets a large number of students left their classes and joined it. The processionists halted before the Bar Library and requested the pleaders and muktears to come out.

In the evening Mr Chandra Kumar Banerjee, President, Jessore District Congress Committee tried to hold a meeting in the Gandhi Park the gates of which were guarded and the crowd was dispersed by the police. Mr. Banerjee spoke to the moving gathering on the roads.

Two arrests have been made under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Principal Assaulted

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Dr. W. Burridge, Principal of King George's Medical College, Lucknow, was assaulted by some unknown persons at the entrance to the college and was injured on the head. The injury, however, is not considered serious.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASS LEADER URGES UNITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

"While the main object of Mr. Churchill's statement is to unduly minimise the importance of the Congress, it must be said that the Prime Minister is not far from truth when he says that the Congress does not represent the whole nation", says Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Depressed Class leader, in a statement.

He, however, added that the real answer to Mr. Churchill lies in the unity of all parties in India.

"Let us confront the British Government with such an agreed demand and test their sincerity in regard to the non-Congress parties for which the Prime Minister has shown so much concern and regard", he concluded.—United Press.

Huq On Disturbances

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Attempts at interruption of railway communications, interference with public utility services and other types of disturbances that were now being reported "cannot have any other result than giving assistance to the enemy" pointed out the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, making a statement before the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day, reviewing the present situation in the province.

In the course of his speech Mr. Fazlul Huq indicated that over 51,000 persons had been recruited in Calcutta for the volunteer street fire parties and house protection fire parties and that Government were aiming at an organisation of parties of between three and six for every 125 of the population. The strength of the auxiliary fire service in Calcutta exceeded one thousand, and the final strength would be about 2,000 men. The appointment of thirty sub-officers from fire brigades in England had been sanctioned and 24 of these had already arrived. The scheme for treatment of injuries in case of air raids provided for a total of over 8,000 beds. 2,000 tube wells had been sunk all over Calcutta to provide alternative water supply. Seven relief centres for those rendered homeless were now completed and seven more were nearing completion.—A. P.

Common Motherland Of Hindus And Muslims

SYLHET, Sept. 14.

Addressing a public meeting at Sylhet held last evening the Hon. Khan Saheb Mudabbir Hussain Choudhury, Secretary of the Assam Provincial Muslim League and Minister in charge of Civil Defence Assam, deprecated the present "Quit India Agitation". According to him, this movement will make the Jap. invasion and occupation of India easier.

"India is the common motherland of both the Hindus and the Muslims we should all try to maintain communal harmony at this time when the Japanese aggressors are at the gate of Assam" added the Hon'ble Minister.—A. P.

TEXTILE LABOUR DEMANDS

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) in a statement says:—

This month's pay-day has once again revealed how meagre are the wages of the Bombay Textile Workers compared to the rise in the cost of living which has been on an abnormally high level during the last so many months. Added to the staggering rise in the cost of living are other factors which make the workers' life intolerable. Indirect wage-cuts, lack of adequate work, fines, etc., are some of these factors. Our Union has given very close consideration to all these conditions and formulated the following demands of the Bombay Textile Workers:

1. 25 per cent increment in the basic rates of wages;
2. Grant of dearness allowance commensurate with and sufficient for the rise in the cost of living (as envisaged and recommended by the Rangnekar Committee).
3. Fair bonus.
4. Cheap grain-shops in as well as outside the mill-premises with adequate supplies of stocks;
5. Recognition of the Union.

The Union is striving its best to build up a powerful agitation on the basis of the above-mentioned demands. The said agitation, we are glad to note, is gathering momentum and there is no doubt that the workers will force the hands of the millowners in granting these demands.

We feel constrained to warn the owners as well as the Government that the granting of the workers' demands is the only way to keep peace in the industry and maintain production at the level where it should be. Lastly we want to assure the workers that every effort is being made to enforce their demands and invite them to muster strong under the red banner of their trusted Union and its leadership.

Attlee For Ottawa

To Stay For Week In New Foundland During Journey

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is officially announced that Mr. C. R. Attlee is going to Ottawa.

Mr. Attlee will return to the United Kingdom after a visit of a few days.—

The Dominions Office announced last night, "Mr. C. R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, has arrived in New Foundland.

He is paying a short visit to discuss current questions with the Governor and Commanders and will proceed to Ottawa where he proposes to spend a few days before returning to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Attlee is accompanied by Mr. Arthur Jenkins, M.P., his Parliamentary Private Secretary."

Mr. Attlee will probably stay in New Foundland for about a week during which he intends to see something of the country as a whole.

The late Lord Stanley and Lord Caldecote, when Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, both intended to pay visits to New Foundland in order to study conditions there at first hand but the arrangements had to be cancelled in each case at the last minute.

Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, when Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, paid a brief visit to the island in last October for a similar purpose and the present visit by Mr. Attlee has the same object.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA MUNICIPAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Session To Be Held In Poona On Oct. 25 And 26

A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh was held on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Joshi when it was decided that Poona should be the venue for the session of the All-India Municipal Workers' Conference.

The Poona Municipal Kamgar Sangh, the Committee was informed, would make all the necessary arrangements for the two days of the session if the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh undertook to carry out the preliminary correspondence with other Municipal organisations and authorities. The Sub-Committee accepted the proposal.

The Conference will be held on October 25 and 26.

HYDERABAD VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Sept. 13

The Hyderabad Village Panchayats Regulation has received the assent of H. E. H. the Nizam and had been published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The regulation provides for the composition, functions and powers of the Village Panchayats to be established under the Reforms Scheme of 1939 and will be applicable, to Jagir villages also, provided any such village is not expressly exempted from its operation. The establishment of one thousand panchayats in the dominions is envisaged under the system.—A. P.

Radhakrishnan To Visit Chungking

BENARES, Sept. 14.

It is understood Sir Radhakrishnan is shortly leaving for Chungking as India's representative to present the portrait of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to China.—United Press.

VICHY LOSES MEVATANANA

The loss of the town of Mevatanana in North-West Madagascar was officially admitted by Vichy on Monday, according to the German News Agency.

An editorial in "The Times" on Tuesday dealing with the progress of Madagascar states:

"Contrast between the slight losses incurred on both sides in Madagascar and the relatively heavy casualties which the Allied forces, perforce, inflicted and suffered in Syria is instructive.

It certainly suggests that whatever the orders of M. Annet, Governor General of Madagascar or of the Government of Vichy France on which he depends may have been the French and indigenous garrison is not disposed to push collaboration with Germany or Germany's junior to the extent of offering stubborn resistance.

The hostile reception given by Marseillais to General Dentz's troops repatriated from Syria last year showed what the French people thought and, no doubt, still think of armed defence of French territory against its liberators."—Reuter.

Muslims Participate In Congress Procession

BOGRA, Sept. 14.

About 2,000 persons paraded the streets of the town in a procession yesterday crying Congress slogans. A number of Muslims also participated in the demonstrations.

In view of the present situation, the Managing Committee of the Victoria Memorial Girls High School have closed the school for to-day and to-morrow.—A. P.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO CHURCHILL

Indian Unity Alone Will Deliver Goods

SURAT, Sept. 15.

Mr. Dinker Mehta, General Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Communist Party, has issued the following statement on the recent statement of Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons:—

Mr. Churchill's statement in Parliament is a challenge to the Indian people to forge an immediate and effective unity. They will unite and secure a National Government and effectively defend their country against the Fascists.

Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Amery's efforts to show that the Congress does not represent the voice of the majority of the people are futile. The initiative does not lie with Mr. Churchill or Sir Stafford Cripps. It lies with the Indian masses. Our united stand shall snatch a National Government from the unwilling hands of Mr. Churchill and his henchmen.

The Communist Party has firm faith that the British reaction can be defeated by Indian unity. Unity, therefore, becomes our immediate task, and it has to be accomplished before anything else. We have to get our leaders released, achieve Congress-League unity and win a National Government for defending our country against the Fascists.—United Press.

1,091 Poles Executed In July

LONDON, Sept. 15.

According to official German newspaper reports quoted in the Swedish press 1091 poles were executed in July and August.

The Nazi Gaulleleiter for upper Silesia, Bracht, has recently issued a communique that 28 Poles have been shot in Katowicz on August 24 for "belonging to secret patriotic organisations."—Reuter

SHILLONG.—Collective fines totalling Rs. 67,000 have been imposed in several villages in the District of Nowgong. Seventy-eight villages have been affected by this order.



Business in force exceeds one crore
TOTAL ASSETS - Rs. 19,26,000
LIFE FUNDS - Rs. 9,46,000

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COLD COMMON SENSE

Instead of nursing yourself in the old-fashioned way you can now, by taking Phensic, prevent the growth of cold bacteria in your bloodstream.

Instead of masking or suppressing your symptoms you can now quickly and safely disperse the germ-poisons from your system.

By a simple diuretic action these poisons are eliminated by way of the kidneys and the uncomfortable congestion in the nose and head disappears.

Try two tablets of Phensic next time you have a cold and you will be surprised how rapidly these remarkable little tablets get to work.

Unless your cold is a real "stayer" you will feel the benefit within several minutes and by morning there should be little trace of the discomfort remaining.

You can judge for yourself—there is nothing like a personal test. Phensic is obtainable at all chemists.

Even severe colds and influenza attacks are best treated by 2 tablets of Phensic every few hours. Recovery is speeded up, there are no complications, strength is conserved and the tonic effect of Phensic in convalescence is something you have possibly never before experienced.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.



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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

CAPITAL AS ON 31-12-1940

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Capital paid up on 31-12-1940 ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad	Dabhoi	Petlad
(Bhadra)	Dwarka	Patan
Ahmedabad	Harij	Port Okha
(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
Amreli	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Calcutta	Mithapur	Vyara
	Navsari	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interests which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods. Terms on application.

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SOCIAL SERVICE AND WAR

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri On How To End The Deadlock

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay was held on Saturday, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri who presided said that when the country was threatened with invasion, it was unfortunate that there was no agreement between Government and the people and no unity between the parties and communities. He deplored the present deadlock which had become so critical that the life of the people was more or less disorganised in every part of the country, and considerable loss of human life and destruction of property were caused in addition to the creation of mutual hatred and suspicion. The unfortunate deadlock, he said, could be solved if British statesmen got rid of imperialism and capitalism for good; if the national leaders setting aside their impracticable doctrines made common cause with Government in the fight against aggression; and if the communal leaders trusted one another.

It would be a great disservice to youth if their mind was poisoned with uncompromising communalism and separatism or if they were encouraged to indulge in acts of vandalism and senseless destruction. The duty of social workers was to hold aloft and keep flying the banner of social service and to defend the high humanitarian ideal from the onslaughts which were being made against it in these days of storm and stress.

Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri said that the war and the recent political unrest had adversely affected the League's activities to organise war emergency social activities and a beginning was made in that direction. He hoped that industries in India would develop their labour welfare side.

Mr. B. N. Motivala, Secretary, read the annual report of the work done by the League during 1941.

On a motion of Mr. K. J. Dubash the report was adopted, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

Diwan Bahadur Jhaveri was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. J. Dubash; Mrs. K. Shuth Tyebji, Vice-Presidents, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary, and Mr. B. N. Motivala, R. R. Bakhale, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Secretaries. The following members of the Managing Committee were elected: Mr. B. J. Wadia, Mr. Purshottamdas Jivandas, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. A. V. Maclean, Dr. John Mackenzie, Mr. B. G. Kher, Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. C. K. Sanghani, Mr. P. R. Bhat, Mr. B. S. Dabke, Prof. S. G. Beri, Miss Sulabhaa Panadiker, Prof. V. G. Rao, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. N. R. Wadia, Mr. K. M. Vakil, Mr. D. C. Modi and M. M. A. Moses.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. Nosherwan Phirozsha Engineer, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), to be Advocate General for the Province of Bombay with effect from the date on which he takes over charge vice Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), resigned.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Officiating Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to officiate as Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, vice Mr. S. M. Ikram, I.C.S., proceeding on leave;

Mr. S. M. Ikram, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development vice Mr. D. A. Shah reverting as Officiating Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Khan Sahib Shaikh Hussain Shaik Kassam confirmed as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 5th September 1941, vice Mr. W. W. Godwin, promoted to the Indian Police.

Mr. E. T. Baptista, on return from leave, to be Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. H. M. Vakil reverting.

Mr. S. D. Murgod, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

The leave granted to Mr. C. R. H. Johnstone, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), should be treated as leave on average pay.

(i) The Governor has created a temporary post of Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department (A. R. P.), for a period of one month and three days with effect from the 5th October 1942, and to appoint Mr. J. Abernethy, I.P., Assistant A. R. P. Controller (Administrative), Bombay, to hold it. After the expiry of the above period, Mr. Abernethy will revert as Assistant A.R.P. Controller (Administrative), Bombay.

Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to Government, Home Department (A.R.P.) who has been granted leave on half average pay for one month and three days with effect from the 5th October 1942, will continue to hold the post of Joint Secretary to Government, Home Department (A.R.P.), on return from leave.

Mr. Shantilal Pragji Mehta, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), to be Resident Medical Officer, Mahadevi Anandilal Podar Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The Governor of Bombay has created the temporary additional posts of (i) Food Controller, Bombay City, and Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department and (ii) Personal Assistant to the Food Controller, Bombay, and Assistant Secretary to Government, and to appoint—(i) Mr. V. B. Raju, M.A., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, to be Food Controller, Bombay City, and Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, with effect from 21st August, 1942.

(ii) Mr. Jayantilal Kalyanrai Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Finance Department, to be Personal Assistant to the Food Controller, Bombay City, and Assistant Secretary to Government with effect from 21st August 1942.

8 SENTENCED TO DEATH

Murder In First Degree

PATNA, Sept. 15.

Eight persons were sentenced to death at Patna for murder Ratharayan who had refused to call back his brother from the army and was done to death, a press note issued by the Bihar Government.

This is the first trial before the Special Judge appointed under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance.

A person alleged to have taken part in the murder of the subdivisional officer of Sitamarhi in the Madhuban Bazar made a statement which led to the recovery of a revolver of the police inspector who had also been murdered at the same time.

On the night of September 12 dacoits attacked the house of a retired police officer in the Shahabad district. His son opened fire killing one and wounding one or two others. In the same district, the police who were enquiring about certain wanted persons in the Jagdishpore police station, were attacked by a mob.

The police took refuge in the house of a canal sectional officer. The mob was beaten off by the villagers headed by one of the wanted persons.

On the sixth in the Palamau District, a mob was about to raid a liquor shop but was driven off by two constables with local support. One person was pushed down on mud and trampled to death by the crowd.—United Press.

"PECTIN" FROM TAMARIND SEEDS

A New Industry For India

September 15.

How tamarind seeds may supply a product of great industrial value not hitherto made in India is indicated in a leaflet just published by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Of considerable importance in industry to-day is the jelly-forming vegetable carbohydrate known as "Pectin". Besides being used in the manufacture of jams, jellies and confectionery it is now employed increasingly for thickening and concentrating rubber latex as a filler for soap, for emulsifying perfumery and cosmetics, coating wall-paper and building board and in other industries.

Commercial pectin has so far been prepared as a bye-product of industries like the extraction of fruit juices, (such as apple, citrus, beet) orange peel oil, etc.; this makes it difficult to start the industry in areas in India where fruit may be abundant but facilities for extraction are lacking. India has had therefore so far to depend on imported pectin.

The discovery of a very rich source of pectin in tamarind seeds, which can be easily stored and transported, points to a new and highly profitable use for what has hitherto been only a waste-product.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops: Rs. 230 through the Treasury Officer, Belgaum.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 174-9 the members of the staff of Messrs. Corn Products Co., (India) Ltd., in Bombay, (monthly). Rs. 105-10 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co., (monthly).

Grand total on Tuesday (including sums less than Rs. 100): Rs. 1,02,82,747-3-9.

Muslims In C. P. Dts. Exempted From Collective Fines

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

By a Gazette extraordinary the Provincial Government has exempted Muslim inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of the collective fines imposed in certain areas of six districts (Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Amraoti) notified earlier.

Exemption shall not extended to such individuals of the Muslim community as have in the opinion of the District Magistrate concerned taken part in disturbances in the said areas.—A. P.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at its meeting held on Monday:—

"Resolved that the attitude adopted by the inmates of the orphanage by way of going to fast in trying to draw the attention of the Managing Committee to certain of their grievances against the present Superintendent is undesirable and is condemned.

It is with great regret that the resignation tendered by Mr. Harilal A. Bharucha, the Superintendent of the Orphanage, is accepted by the Managing Committee and, while accepting it, they desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the orphanage during the period of his office.

The Managing Committee further wishes to place on record its full confidence in him which it has all along placed in him.

The Committee parts with his services with great reluctance. It was further resolved that the Superintendent's duties be carried out by the Assistant Superintendent in consultation with Mr. Champaklal G. Modi until a new appointment is made."

The hunger-strike was given up by the inmates of the orphans on the same day.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS Sept. 15.

The market ruled steady. Following are to-day's quotations:—

Indian Bank Small 27; Bank of Hindustan 25/8; Mettur Industries 220; Mysore Spun Silk 14; Coimbatore Cotton 223; Sarada 128; Sitaram Spg 113/8; Rajalakshmi 158; Vasanthas 202 c div; Madura Mills 47/4; Cambodias 25/4; Coimbatore Spinnings 167; Lakshmi old 145/8; Sri Ranga Vilas 110; Palani Andavar 113/8; Periakaramalai 22/4 c div; Nelliampathy Hills 3/2; Tropicals 32/8; Peninsular 6/6; Nilgiri Neerugundis 4; Fringfords 12 c div; Vaikundoms 16/12; Midlands 12 c div; Parksides 17/4; Nellithanams 12/4; Chembra Peaks 8/6 c div; Be Be 10/10 c div; Travancore Rubbers 16/4; Highland Produce 25/4 div; Rajagiris 12/8 c div; Mamallys 33; Cochin Rubbers 16/8; Narasaboapet Electrics 47 c div; Deccan Sugar small 68; Mysore sugars 60 c div; Southern India Sugar 14/12; Mysore Tobaccos 10/2; Mysore Papers 15; Mysore Chemical Manufactures 19/8 ex div; Bruntons 10/4; Mettur Chemical Defd 8/3; Mettur Chemical Ord 16/10

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.—A tribute to Bengal's patriotism and resolve to win the war is paid by H. E. The Governor of Bengal, in a message to Sir Harry Burn, Chairman of the East India Fund, offering warmest thanks for the Fund's donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Christmas Gifts Fund.—A. P.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, Sept. 15.

Previous closing 18.61
To-day's opening 18.68
Difference ..... +07

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 15.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October not received.
December not received
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 15.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay September/October (£28 nominal) £28 quoted
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£22 1/4 quoted) £22 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata September/October unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal September/Octobe, East Coast India shipment (£24 1/4 quoted) £24 1/4 quoted. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) £25 quoted.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh) 131 sh

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

New York, Sept. 15.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 15

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 15.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 15.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 15.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30-36) 30-36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 15.

The London Stock Exchange was steady to-day.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Sept. 15.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 37 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 5/8) dol 25 3/8
United States Steel Common (dol 45 7/8) dol 46 3/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 7/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Britian Consols £82 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 7/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/16
3 per cent War Loan £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 13/16

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 19-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-6
Electric Music Industry 17-6
Princhin Johnson 26-9
Imperial Chemical 33-6
Woolsworth Ordinary 85-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £77
Dundee 20-6
Unilever Ordinary 29-3
Ford Motors 29-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £63
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 1/16
Carreas 'A' £5 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 17/32
P and O Defd 32-0
Distillers 79-6
Bredfords Dyes 9-9
British Celanese 12-3
J and P Coates 38-0
Courtaulds Ordinary 38-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-4 /2
Inter Nickels dol 39-10 1/2
Indian Iron 41-3.

TEA SHARES

Assam 15-0
Donaro Tea 24-4 1/2
Empire of India 1-0

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Ruber 9-9
Guia Kelampong 6-9
Rubber Plant 14-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £5 1/8
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 3/8
Associated Portland Cement 51-10 1/2
Trigidad Leasehold 71-10 1/2
Sub-Nigel £5 13/16
Spring Mines Split Snares £0 15/16
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil £1 15/16
Mexican Eagle 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport £2 19/32
Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £47 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £22 1/2
London North Eastern Defd £2 13/16
London Southern Defd £18 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' £48

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The market ruled quiet but steady. The volume of business was on a moderate scale Government securities were unchanged.

Following are to-day's closing quotations: Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 102/5; 3 per cent loan 1963-65 94/1; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 102/10; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 109/2; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955-60 113.

Banks: Reserve 100.

Cottons: Basant Cotton pref 7 ct; Benares Cotton and Silk 5/10; Bengal Nagpur 24; Cawnpore Textiles 10/6; Dhakewari 17 small lot; Kesoram 10/11; New Victoria 6/7.

Coals: Borrea 17/4; Burrakur 13/1; Equitable 34/10; Ghusick and Muslia 5/6; Kalapahari 12/6; Mundulpur 9/13; North Damuda 5/7; Raneegunge 26/6; Samla Colliery 2/9; West Jamuria 9/6.

Jutes: Alliance pref 129; Bally 232; Craig 2/7; Lawrence 230; National 21/8; Presidency 5/3; Anglo-India 322; Pref 151/8; Megna 60; Nuddea 66/8 small lot; Reliance 63/8 small lot; Pref 151/8.

Eng. Companies: Britannia Eng 11/10; Burn and Co ord 353; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/8 ct; Indian Iron and Steel 29/8 small lot; Steel Corpn ord 18/10; Steel Products 6/2; Flour Mills Bengal Flour 14/8; Hooghly 18/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 2; Indian Copper 2; Dalmia Cement pref 126 small lot; Alkali and Chemical ord 19/4; Frank Ross 6/8 c div ct; Bareilly Elec 14/14; Ruby General Insurance 3/8; Britannia Biscuits 12; British Ceylon Corpn 8/12; B I Corpn ord 5/5; Cal Ice Association 8 c div; Dunlop Rubber Second pref 100/8 ct; Ganges Rope 305 small lot; Ivan Jones 2/3; Moradabad Water Supply 4/8 ct; Assam Saws 3/6; India General Navgn ord 78; Orient Paper ord 22/8; Star Paper 17/4; Titaghur Paper ord 19/14; Humayan Property 7/7; defd 1/8; Midnapore Zemindary 70/12.

Sugars: Carew and Co. 14/6; Darbhanga 13; New Sawan 14/14; Purtabpore ord 13/12; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar ord 11/2; Raza 31; Samastipur 13/9.

Tea: Lockatoorah 17/12; Tezpur 8/6.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	18.39+15
December	18.61+15
January	18.65+15
Middling spot	18.78+14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	18.56+13
December	18.78+11
January	18.82+11
Middling spot	18.76+11

NOON CALL

New York, Sept. 14.

October	18.31
December	18.55
March	18.70

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 14.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London Sept. 14.

London gold fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON WHEAT.

London Sept. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe Sept/Oct. quoted 26
Barleta Russo Sept/Oct quoted 26/1 1/2
South Australian Wheat Sept/Oct quoted 23

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 14.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £55
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £100 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £82 11/16
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £107 7/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £106 1/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £116 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £114 13/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China Ex Div £6 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg) £66 1/2
National Bank of India £27

Wall Street Market

New York, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations.

Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd ..... 42 1/2 Dol.
Electric Power and Lt. 7 p.c. Pfd. 27 1/2
American Telephone and Telegraph 117 3/8
New York Central R.R. 8 7/8
New York Central and Hudson River R. 5 per cent 2013 ..... 52 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio 32 3/4
Union Pacific 76 1/2
N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis 6 p.c. Pfd 40
Bethlehem Steel 53 1/2
U. S. Steel 45 3/4
Crucible Steel 29
Anaconda Copper Mining 26
Int. Nickel of Canada 27
Chrysler Motors 60
General Motors 36 7/8
Eaton Manufacturing 31 1/2
Sears Roebuck 64
Dupont de Nemours 113
National City Bank of N.Y. 25 3/8
Australia 5 p.c. 1955 74
Socony 7 3/4

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 6 Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th September 1942. Total amount offered was Rs. 7,12,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-5 allotted approximately 82 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 6,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-9-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 6 Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd September 1942, in Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and up to the close of business on Monday the 21st September 1942 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 25th September 1942. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 11th September 1942, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 21,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Cheques Cleared

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 11th September, '42 were as under:—

Number of cheques—25,929.
Amount of cheques—15,20,15,381-4-11.

Hapur Wheat Market

Hapur, Sept. 11.

The Karachi grain markets was mostly close during the week. Hapur wheat market though open throughout, had very little business and the stock position remains unaltered. The news about wheat scarcity were received from other parts of the country, where at some places it is being sold at 4 seers a rupee.

Presiding over the Sixth Price Control Conference held during the week under review, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, made a masterful analysis of the price control problem and discussed the deficiencies in the present system.

Discussing the wheat control rate of Rs. 5 per maund at Hapur and Lyallpur, Mr. N. R. Sarkar said that in some quarters it is regarded as inadequate. But this price represents an increase of more than 100 per cent over the pre-war price of 2/8/6. The average price during five pre-war years was only 2/8 and even further back the average harvest price during 1919-20 to 1928-29 was 4/11 and that during 1930-31 to 1939-40 was 2/4. Fully realizing that the agriculturist had passed through the period of acute depression for over a decade before the war and that prices of commodities should not be controlled at an uneconomic level. The Commerce Member thought that Rs. 5 per maund for wheat was not an unremunerative price.

The Conference is understood to have discussed the plan for the creation of a Central Government organization to control the movement of wheat and wheat products from surplus to deficit provinces, and also for military needs, having a priority of transport next only to urgent military needs.

The forward business in other commodities at Nagpur during the week under review was very brisk and market at the close of the week ruled easy. The mangair transactions of maize which opened 4/11 on 4th. instant closed 4/8/3 on the 10th. Bajra Poos opening 4/0/4 touched the highest level of 4/4 and closed 3/12/8 and gur maha opening at 4/13/9 and touching 5/2/9 and 4/9/6 highest and lowest respectively closed 4/10/6. The gram and barley business was dull. The weather is clear with westerly winds.

London Stock Exchange Quiet

LONDON, September 14.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and mainly steady, but Gilt-edged down marked 1/16 to 1/8 with the war loan 106 1/16 in the absence of support. Industrials were mostly maintained with some demand in aircrafts, ironsteels, but textiles, stores and breweries moved lower. Homerails held steady, with some inquiry in Midland. Oils partially rallied after an early easiness, closing around 1/32 lower. Kaffirs steady. Brazil bonds also tractions inclined lower. Nigerian tins were supported. Wall Street were steady. —Reuter.

"Lift Ban On Khaksar Movement"

PESHAWAR, Sept. 12.— At a public meeting last night, a resolution was passed urging upon the Government of India to lift restrictions on the Khaksar movement, whose leaders have made "repeated assurance that the Khaksars will remain peaceful and respect the law of the land".—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 15.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON/NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4

LONDON/BERNE—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

LONDON/STOCKHOLM—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128

MEXICO/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04

LISBON/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 nom D D Esc 7.55 nom

AUSTRALIA/LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T — D D 1/11 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting.
, to 6 months 1/4 per cent.
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very Easy.

PRODUCTION OF RICE IN INDIA

How To Attain Self-Sufficiency

The present food drive in India and the threatened shortage of rice due to the difficulty of replacing supplies formerly obtained from Burma, Indo-China and Thailand invest the publication of an abridged edition of the Agricultural Marketing Department's Report on the marketing of rice with more than ordinary interest. Normally India, though the world's second largest producer of rice, imported considerable quantities of paddy and rice. Of her normal production of 29,530,000 tons of rice in 1937-38, India exported only 250,000 tons, while she imported 1,398,000 tons of paddy and rice so that her net available supplies were 30,678,000 tons valued at Rs. 292 crores.

The Report suggests that as one step towards self-sufficiency, better farming and improved seed can do much to improve the yield per acre. Figures given in the report show that in 1938-39 the average yield of rice per acre in India was 731 lbs., a figure which compares very unfavourably with those of the U.S., Japan, Egypt and Italy where the yield per acre during the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39 averaged 1,461 lbs., 2,307 lbs., 2,079 lbs. and 3,000 lbs. per acre respectively.

The Report stresses that by a proper system of financing and a more direct participation in the marketing of his produce, the grower can secure an increased share of the price paid by the censumer. It observes that co-operative organisations of growers for financing, storing and milling rice are needed.

It also observes that in the interests of the producer a greater degree of standardisation is needed and describes the steps taken to grade rice under the Agmark scheme and the success already achieved in that direction.



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Collective Fines For Madras And Orissa

STUDENTS CONVICTED FOR PICKETING HOUSE OF VICEROY'S COUNCILLORS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14.

Ten girls of the Indraprastha College and two students of the Hindu College were convicted under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for picketing the residence of the two members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. None paid the fines.

One boy was asked to furnish a personal bond and one surety of the equal amount to remain peaceful for three months.

JAIL FOR TWO CONGRESSMEN

Two Congressmen were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for contravening the order prohibiting the assemblage of ten or more persons.—United Press.

SYLHET CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

Several Workers Arrested

SYLHET, September 14.

The police raided the Sylhet Congress Office this morning. 17 Congress and Jamiet-u.-Ulema workers, including Maulvi Muhammad Mubarak, pleader and leading Congressman of Sylhet, have been arrested.

Eleven Congressmen have been taken into custody at Mauavi Bazar for unlawful activities. One more youngman has been arrested at Kulaura (Sylhet). All of them have been remanded to the Sylhet Jail.—A. P.

More Arrests And Convictions

SYLHET, September 15.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Aditya, M.L.A. and Mr. Rathindranath Sen have been sentenced to nine months imprisonment each by a Magistrate at Kairinganj Sylhet, in connection with Congress activities. Another Congress worker has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

About 12 Congressmen have been brought to Sylhet under arrest from Sunamganj and have been put in the Jail custody.—A. P.

Arrests In Assam

GAUHATI, Sept. 14.

In Barpeta sub-division about 100 persons, most of whom are of the village Baranagar, including the President and the Secretary of the Barpeta District Congress Committee in Kamrup District have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

A. I. Mauzadar, (Revenue Collector) of Dakhinrani Mauza of the Gauhati sub-division of this district has also been arrested and remanded to Jail custody, under the Defence of India Rules.

Reports to hand indicate that most of the schools managed by the Gauhati Local Board in the rural areas are closed due to absence of pupils. The teachers have been directed by the board to carry on constructive work and follow a routine of spinning, handwork, cottage industries, etc., to start with in the respective schools for one full week.—A. P.

Hartal At Serampore

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Hartal was observed at Serampore to-day as a protest against the arrest of seven Congressmen.—United Press.

Lathi Charge On Processionists

FARIDPUR, (Bengal) Sept. 15.

A peaceful procession of about 400 Congress volunteers while proceeding towards the Chikandi Munsiff's Court, Gayaghar was held up and dispersed by the police with lathi charges as a result of which seven volunteers were wounded.

A teacher of Chikandi High School was arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Collective Fines In Orissa Villages

CUTTACK, Sept. 14.

Collective fines of Rs. 5,000 have been imposed on the inhabitants of 13 villages in Cuttack District in the jurisdiction of Ersama police station, states a Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening. Muslims are exempted from fines.

A collective fine of Rs. 500 was also imposed on the inhabitants of five villages in Cuttack district in the jurisdiction of the Tirtol police station. Muslim inhabitants of these villages have been exempted from fines.—United Press.

Arrests For Incendiarism

BENARES, Sept. 15.

Seventy persons are now standing trial for incendiarism. The charge against them is that they damaged railway property in the Chandauli Tahsil of Benares.

In another case sixteen persons have been accused for causing damage to railway properties at Syed Raza Railway Station, E. I. Railway in the Chandauli Tahsil.

A Bengali youth is reported to have been arrested by the police from Chetganj Mahalla in connection with the disturbance at Jeliana Square last month when the police had to open fire to disperse a rowdy mob. It is further reported that the arrested person, who was one of the injured, was later discharged from hospital.—United Press.

THREE YEARS FOR POSSESSING LEAFLETS

EENARES, Sept. 15.

One young man who was arrested at Benares for being found in possession of leaflets containing prejudicial reports has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two more cases of similar nature in which six youngmen stand charged are proceeding in the court.—United Press.

PRESS SEARCHES IN BENARES

BENARES, Sept 15.

The police simultaneously searched several printing presses in the city. The places searched included the Sarla Press, Vanijia Press and Gramandal Press where the "Aj", a Hindi daily (now in voluntary suspension) is published. It is reported the police took away some papers from the Sarla Press.—United Press

Police Open Fire On Islampur Mob

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

The situation throughout Bombay Province to-day (Tuesday) was quiet.

A report has been received of an incident at Islampur, in the Satara District, on September 10. During the afternoon, a crowd of demonstrators was dispersed by a lathi charge, and a little later a mob of about 1,000 persons, all armed with spears and axes, began to advance on the katcheri. On their leader being arrested, the crowd attacked the police station.

Warning shots had no effect and the police had to open fire on the mob. One man was killed on the spot, one fatally wounded, four wounded and several others injured.

The District Superintendent of Police, the Mamlatdar, a Police Sub-Inspector and 11 policemen were hit by stones.

In Madras

ATTACK ON POLICE PARTY

Postal Runner Waylaid And Robbed

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

A press note issued by the Govt. of Madras this afternoon says:—

At Mettupalayam, in Musiri Taluk, in Trichinopoly District a mob attacked a police party and rescued a man who had been arrested by them. Two forest rest houses and an outhouse of a third in North Arcot District were set on fire. At Hospet, a portion of the High School building was burnt. A postal runner in Cudappah District was waylaid and robbed of his small bag which was then burnt.

Six picketers were arrested on 12th instant for picketing the District Munsif Court in Kasargode, south Kanara District.—A. P.

Collective Fines On Madras Villages And Towns

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Government of Madras have imposed collective fines aggregating to Rs. 2,35,000 on the inhabitants of 19 villages and towns of this Presidency who were responsible for damage caused to Government and railway property. In most cases, Muslims will be exempted.—A.P.

FIRE OPENED ON COLLEGIANS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

"Rowdyism was indulged in at the Gujarat College to-day", states the District Magistrate in a Press Note. He adds, many students sat and shouted in class rooms. On the sight of the police, they ran away but subsequently they formed into groups and pulled down telephone and telegraph poles. They also damaged the college gate.

The police fired three shots. One girl student was slightly injured on the foot."—A. P.

Attempt To Hoist Flag On College Building

AHMEDABAD, September 15.

An attempt was made today to hoist the Congress Flag on the building of the Gujarat College which is a Government institution. A number of students collected in and outside the compound of the College. The police dispersed them.—A. P.

TWO STUDENTS DISCHARGED

Chandrasen Dwarkadas and Shantilal Bhakshi students of the Law College and Royal Institute of Science respectively were arrested on suspicion as having taken part in the Congress activities when they were found among a group of students in front of St. Xavier's College on September 9.

The Police Officer stated that he saw some of the students going near a tram car and tampering with the tickets. One of them it was stated walked away with the cap of the ticket collector. Sub-Inspector stated that he did not see what the two accused actually did. But they were found in the crowd.

D'Costa, the ticket collector also did not say that either of them removed his cap.

Both the accused stated that they do not belong to any political party or organisation and have no settled political views. They were there in the crowd to bring about peace between the boys and the ticket collector.

The Magistrate in the absence of sufficient evidence discharged both the accused.

ARRESTS AT BHAT BAZAR

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

To-day being the prayer day for the soul of Sjt. Mahadeo Desai, people gathered to offer prayers in large numbers at Bhat Bazar, this morning.

Before the time fixed for the prayer, Mr. Kantilal Sheth and a medical student approached the police and requested Mr. Shaikh Hussein, Superintendent to grant permission for prayers being offered in a peaceful manner.

The Superintendent hesitated to give the permission but upon Mr. Shet's assuring him that no demonstrations would be held, but only prayers would be offered and the crowd would disperse peacefully after the prayers, the police officer said that he would have no objection to the prayers but he could not allow them to hold a meeting.

The people assembled on the footpaths then commenced saying the prayers. But within two minutes after the prayers started, one Jayantilal Lathe and one Rawal appeared on the scene shouting slogans. The crowd also joined in raising slogans.

The police then made a lathi charge and the medico who accompanied Mr. Sheth fell on the ground as the result of a lathi blow.

Mr. Kantilal Sheth and two others were immediately arrested by the police and the injured persons were removed to hospital in a bleeding condition.

After this incident some volunteers holding flags and shouting slogans came from the Narsinath Road. As soon as one of them was arrested another batch of nine volunteers came up. Two of them were ladies, Taraben Agaseth and Saroniben Tendulkar.

The police cordoned the place and arrested them all.

Thirty-two arrests were effected by the police in this connection.

ATTEMPT TO SET CITY POLICE STATION ON FIRE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Nana Devulal and Vasudev Bagve were arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiring to set on fire the Delisle Road Police Station. They were produced today before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Court.

The Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 and cash deposit of Rs. 500.

REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Seven persons who were arrested near the P.V.B. office under the Defence of India Rules were produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court.

As sufficient evidence were not forthcoming against three of the accused, they were discharged. The other four were remanded into Police Custody till September 17.

"Mahadev Desai Day"

Tuesday was observed as the "Mahadev Desai Day" by the students of the Fellowship High School.

In the evening some girls of the school formed a chorus in the Gowalia Tank Maidan, and offered prayers in the beloved memory of the late Mahadev Desai. As there was a rumour that a procession was going to start from the school premises strong police vigilance was kept in the maidan However, the prayers passed off peacefully, and nothing untoward happened.

Ajit Desai Arrested

Mr. Ajit Desai, was arrested on Tuesday by the city police under the Defence of India Rule.

DEVOTED WORKER IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE

A meeting of the Members of the Staff and the Students of the University School of Economic and Sociology was held on Tuesday when it passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the passing away of Sjt. Mahadeo Desai, "one of the most devoted workers in the country's cause."

JAGATNARAIN LAL ARRESTED

PATNA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Jagatnarain La., ex-Parliamentary Secretary has been arrested at Barh in Patna District, according to a report received here.

Mr. Jagatnarain Lal was the mover of the resolution in the A.I.C.C. Session, held in Allahabad in May last, opposing Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution on Pakistan.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

R. S. Desai, a Bachelor of Commerce, writes:

"Why have the Parsee youngsters, educated though they are, not realised the evil of depending on charity? As a principle "Individual Charity" should have no place in this world, but as long as this old order has not been changed to 'State Control Order', there should be no objection to accept 'Charity' (they may be called scholarship—a refined name as long as present order exists) for educational purposes. Once we complete education we should shun it. We must stand on our own legs. We may not be able to maintain a higher standard of living—but the living without charity will certainly be honourable. And don't you think poverty is better than "Charity living"? Except for the State no body has the right to give charity. It is for the State to educate people, maintain proper standard of health and supply other essential services. But that is not possible as long as foreigners dominate our country."

* * *

Margaret Penn writes in a London paper about an incident that happened at a country station on the Southern Railway, England. A quiet, clean, decent countrywoman with two well-behaved evacuee children was unable to get into a third-class compartment because they were all packed. She, therefore, got into a first-class carriage which contained only one woman. This woman, "of the lorgnette and monocled class that has stared us out of India," instantly leaned out of the window and called frantically for the porter and said: "If these people have not first-class tickets I must ask you to remove them." The old man reluctantly complied with the order and apologetically took the three people to an over-crowded third class. A workman on the station, who saw the incident, went to the window of the first class carriage and said to its occupant: "I hope to God a bomb will blow your bloody brains out."

I call this the silent revolution that Britain is undergoing today.



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CHARLIE CHAN — HAWK HAUNTS HOUSE — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA



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